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FIRST EDITION

JOHNSON.

He Speaks--He Has no Further Ambitions to Realize--What He Thinks of Grant's Administrative Ability.

The N. Y. *World's* correspondent has been conversing with President Johnson. Referring to the probabilities of his being the next Governor, or perhaps a Senator from Tennessee, the correspondent was answered as follows. Said Mr. Johnson:—

"I have no disposition, indeed my temperament, physical strength, and habits, almost forbid me, to sink into idleness at the close of my term, and there is much to be done in the country, and much in Tennessee especially, to enlist my solicitude and my efforts. I have no plan personal to myself in the future. I can truly say that I have no further ambitions to realize, and I certainly have no desire to retaliate on any the slights or the burdens which have been imposed on me. I will undoubtedly exert myself to restore the sway of the Constitution over the country, and particularly over my State, but as to any special line on which I may work, that will be wholly controlled by circumstances. As to going to Europe, too, that is entirely in doubt. After I retire from this place, private business will detain me in Washington for a few days, then my family and self will go to Tennessee, and it depends just on them whether we visit Europe or not. Nothing is determined, and we will be governed by circumstances. As to returning to the Senate, I am free to say that I think there is great need there and large opportunity there for any man governed solely by principle. A Senator should have profound convictions of his own, and unbending moral and physical courage, too, to maintain them. For such men there is a crying necessity in the Senate, and such men could not only in time bring back the sway of the Constitution, but would make their mark as benefactors of the country upon the history of the future. In many respects I think that a Senator of the United States has the highest opportunities of any officer in our Government, for while in a sense he represents a State, in a larger and better sense he represents the country as a whole. By his longer tenure of office he survives the petty, stormy issues which biennially change the House, to a degree, and by his more extended representation he can and should rise to the plane of statesmanship and tolerance. When I remember my first entrance into Congress, I recall as contemporaries Clay, Webster, Wright, Calhoun, Benton, Douglas, Clayton, and Hayne; and such men as being yet above even the average of their times, yet raised by attraction that average to a near level with themselves. I think that it is more than a coincidence that the evils which afflict this country have dated from and have continued along with the deterioration of the character of Congress individually and collectively considered. Small men brought on great evils and great evils have continued small men. The dawn of better times will be signalized by the advent of better men."

What he thinks of Wilson and the Tenure-of-Office Bill.

Correspondent—"He (Senator Wilson) said that he thought it unwise to consider the Tenure-of-Office bill this session, because, though persuaded that it would be repealed if brought to a vote, and though convinced that you would sign the repeal, he yet thought that along with your approval you would send in a message which would rasp Congress more than it would be able to bear at the present time."

The President replied, "That's just like Wilson. He has not sense enough to tell a thing in words which do not give his party opponents a handle. The other day he blurted out that he was against submitting the suffrage amendment to State conventions instead of existing legislatures, because conventions would have to be voted for; and if folks had a chance to vote on the amendment, it would be lost. This confession ought to be sufficient to kill the amendment, though if it kill even Wilson it will be a wonder. However, neither he nor any one else need fear I would send in anything but my name at the bottom of a bill repealing the Tenure-of-Office law. I vetoed that bill, and of course I would approve its repeal, to be consistent, as I have been consistent all through. Nevertheless, if, instead of a repeal, Congress should send me a bill modifying the civil tenure law, or even mitigating it, I would not approve of it, as I am against the whole principle of the act, believing it to be unconstitutional. No man who comes after me can get along with it. General Grant's demand for its repeal shows that he understands this, and the exertions which his friends make for its repeal show that they understand it. They vindicate my veto of the law and my protest against it, and they acknowledge their mistake in passing it. For my part, I would be glad to see that mistake rectified. To be sure the repeal of the law would do me no good now, but as a patriotic man, desirous of having an honest civil service, I would be glad to see the law wiped out of the statute book."

General Grant's Ability.

Correspondent—"Mr. President, don't you think if General Grant inherits all the burdens put upon you, that from your knowledge of his character there will be trouble?"

The President—"Neither General Grant nor any other man can administer this Government with such a law. No man can administer it properly either who has not a plan, or policy, if you will, of his own, founded upon a clear conviction of what the Constitution teaches and means. General Grant will be peculiarly liable to feel restive under this law. It is one thing to sit in headquarters to write orders and have them obeyed, and it is quite another to wish to institute measures and action, and find yourself hampered as no other President ever was before; and to have your executive functions shorn from you, and yourself blamed for the bowaling and corruption of others whom you cannot reach. Presidential recommendations will not amount to general orders by any means. If General Grant developes an intelligent understanding of our system, and demands a firm respect of his rights, he may, in time, get back the powers to the Executive office which have been taken from it. To do this he must surround himself in his councils with politicians or statesmen who are familiar with administration and with the laws, and to whom can be safely committed the trusts and powers of government. If a President wants a Cabinet of clerks he can get them, but he will find the whole load of government too much for his time and his mind. If he secures experienced statesmen to assist him, he will find that he and themselves are deprived of all advantage which comes from accord of action by the existence of a law forbidding changes of employes at will. Congress perceives that the people really disapprove of the checks put upon me. The efforts the ablest men of the party are making for the repeal of the Tenure-of-Office act prove that they keenly interpret how public sentiment calls for it."

—A Petersburg, Va., paper, alluding to the recent death of the three-year old pianist, of that city, says:—"The head of this little musical prodigy, according to medical prediction, burst open after his death, caused by a severe enlargement of the brain." His guardians had compelled that brain to enlarge by unnatural and violent exercise.

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

The Last Days of Andrew Johnson's Administration.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.

The last days on another administration are numbering themselves, and in a very few days the acts of Andrew Johnson as President will cease to occupy public attention, and pass to the province of history. Indeed, they live so fast in Washington that many now speak of his administration as if it already had passed from the living present. Mr. Johnson manages, however, to keep the fact of his official existence before Congress by plumping a veto message down upon the two houses every day or two. With him the ruling passion is most certainly strong in death.

It is difficult at this time to give a candid review of Mr. Johnson's acts. From some quiet standpoint in the future, the historian may be able to discern something worthy enough in itself to lift his administration above the general contempt in which it is most surely held at present. Even his friends, whilst defending the honesty and patriotism of his intentions, admit that in all great essentials he has been a failure. Self-opinionated, obstinate, and egotistical, he would not listen to the advice of those most worthy of confidence. Even his Cabinet were not his advisers in the proper sense of the term. Some of his most memorable acts were performed without consulting, or even informing, his constitutional advisers. He was a fit subject for the small men who gathered about him—flattering his vanity feeding upon his patronage, and counselling him to his ruin. That Mr. Johnson is no judge of men was proven at every step during his term of office. The want of this one great quality had much to do with his unfortunate course. That he had qualities to admire even his most bitter enemies admit. Had his firmness been displayed in promoting the best interests of his country, his name would have been placed high among the noblest and most illustrious of his predecessors. But, exerted as it was against the men upon whose shoulders he was borne into power; exerted against the great cause in which he had formerly labored, and for which the nation had suffered, it became almost a crime. Had he remained true to the men who elected him, true to the spirit of freedom and justice that came out of the war triumphant, he would have passed from power with the benedictions of a liberated race and the blessings of a grateful people. But alas for him! in an evil hour he listened to the voice of personal ambition, turned his back upon his friends and the great unfinished work before him, and in his vanity began to lay the foundation stones for a new party whose leader he should be, and whose work would be the undoing of all that had been accomplished by the sacrifices and sufferings of the people. The hope was a delusive one; the reason to pluck the coveted prize and fell from his high estate, and lost the golden opportunity of a lifetime. The sublime work that his hands might have done will be accomplished by another. To his illustrious successor will be given the unfinished task, and with it the glory of establishing the nation in profound peace upon the enduring foundations of freedom and justice.

And thus Andrew Johnson passes out of power "unhonored and unsung," and already we hear the tread of the coming man. And in this restless sea of political strife and excitement the question you hear on all sides is, "by whom will he be surrounded, by whom advised?" And no one is able thus far to give a satisfactory answer. All shades of opinion in the Republican party express entire confidence in General Grant, both as to his devotion to the principles upon which he was elected, and in the firmness and integrity of his character. Yet notwithstanding all this, there is the most intense anxiety as to whom he will select as Cabinet ministers. Each State is anxious for representation. Your State is divided, and scarcely knows what she wants. It is evident that some of your public men desire ex-Governor Curtin, and it appears equally evident that others don't; and if report be correct, Grant belongs to the latter party, which seriously embarrasses the former. It also appears that the party that does want the ex-Governor do not want the ex-Christian Commission man, or any other man who is not a "political leader." In this also, they are unfortunate enough to differ with Grant, who don't seem to have a partiality for "great political leaders."

Those gentlemen who come here Cabinet making speak as having authority from the people, and yet I think it would be difficult for many of them to show their credentials. As is customary at the close of a session of Congress, there is a great rush of business, and doubtless, in the hurry, needed legislation will be passed over to be finished in the extra session of the new Congress. I was present in the House a day or two since when the Copper Tariff bill was passed by a very close vote over the President's veto. It was a decided triumph for the friends of protection and for those interested in this important source of national wealth, which has been in a very languishing condition owing to the increased cost of production, attributable chiefly to the operations of the general tariff and the inflation of our currency.

This bill places copper on nearly an equal footing with our other interests, such as iron, steel, lead, etc. Had the President's veto been sustained, and no legislation obtained in the extra session, this important interest would have been virtually consigned to the "tomb of the Capulets." Your own State has invested in the production of copper over eight millions of money, which would have been lost, or have remained unproductive for years to come, had this needed protection been refused. And yet I noticed Pennsylvania Congressmen voting to sustain the veto. To say the least, it was discouraging to see the representatives of a great protective tariff State voting not only against a suffering interest of the country, but directly against a large invested capital belonging to their own constituents. Among this number cannot be named the Republican members of your own city, or indeed of the State; all were true and firm. In the Senate, where the bill was passed by a splendid vote, General Cameron, true to his antecedents and the interests of the great Commonwealth he represents in part, labored and voted for the bill, whilst his colleague (Mr. Buckalew) voted against it. Whatever the enemies of General Cameron may say, they cannot with truth assert that he does not labor earnestly and vote consistently for every measure that will in any way promote the industrial interests of the country, and especially of Pennsylvania. In the House, conspicuous among those who labored for the passage of the bill was Judge Kelley, whose services cannot be overestimated. The Judge is an indefatigable worker—perhaps no man in Congress accomplishes more—and as the especial friend and advocate of the great industrial interests of the country, he stands in the very front rank of American statesmen.

There is no man in Congress who has more facts at his command, or who is so ready and powerful in debate upon the important questions relating to finance, tariff, internal resources of the country, etc. etc. It should be a source of pleasure and pride to Pennsylvanians that they have as a representative a gentleman who is so thoroughly able to defend her great interests and promote her welfare. To him, more than to any other, belongs the credit of ventilating the fallacies of Mr. Commissioner Wells. His speech in the evening session on Mr. Moorhead's amendment to strike out the salary of the Commissioner after June next was a most powerful and convincing argument, carrying the House with him in a most extraordinary manner. The object of this move was to show Mr. Wells that his free-trade doctrines, supported by ingenious fallacies, were not agreeable to the representatives of the American people, much as they might gratify the British Minister. The importance of the action of Judge Kelley and his friends cannot be overestimated. The report of Mr. Wells was made with a special object, namely, to promote free-trade doctrines, and, coming as it did from an official source, and circulated broadcast over the country at the expense of the public treasury, it was calculated to do great harm. The prompt and vigorous attack made upon it on its reception by the House exhibited its fallacies, and in a great measure destroyed the effect it was expected to have. The letters written by a distinguished citizen of your city, Mr Henry C. Carey, were very powerful arguments, and had a very marked effect upon official circles here.

Washington is fast filling up with strangers coming here to witness the inauguration, and many to urge their particular claims upon the incoming administration. Some will return gratified and delighted, while the greater number of those who seek office will go home disappointed. There is one thing sure, whoever may lose the Washingtonians always gain by the changes of administration. Each change brings grist to their mill, which, unlike the mill of the gods, grinds very fast, and charge heavy tolls.

Until after March 4th, farewell. STRANGER.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Peirce.—The March term of the Court was opened this morning by his Honor Judge Peirce. He appointed Thomas Kemole foreman of the Grand Jury, and proceeded to instruct that body as follows:—

Gentlemen of the Grand Jury:—The office of a grand juror is one of great trust and importance. To you the Commonwealth confides the inquiry into all offenses against her peace and dignity. To you is committed the honor of the State and the protection of the citizens, by presenting the guilty for trial and punishment, and protecting the innocent from unjust accusations. Your power of investigation extends to all offenses against the public or criminal law. I have observed with pleasure that the Grand Jury has taken notice of the filthy condition of our streets, and has fitly spoken of them as "evidencing an offense against decency and the law, on the part of those whose duty it is to keep them clean, and who have long ceased that duty." The effort to keep the streets clean, from some cause, for the last several years, has been a miserable failure. Their condition is a nuisance, endangering public health, and an offense against decency and cleanliness. You have the power to inquire into the cause of their bad condition, and if any of our public officers or others are negligent of their duty in respect thereof, you have the power to present them for maintaining and continuing a nuisance. The last Grand Jury also took notice, as several Grand Juries before had previously done, of the crowded condition of our prisons and Almshouse. Vice seems to have a premium awarded to it in the easy and comfortable manner in which we maintain in idleness those who commit offenses against the law. It was well said by Judge Ludlow, in a recent charge to the Grand Jury, that the inmates of our prisons are better fed and cared for than many of the virtuous poor who are out of them. They are comfortably housed, clothed, warmed, fed and in many cases maintained in idleness and soon companionship, all at the public expense, without any of the solicitudes or anxieties which every man has who is compelled to provide his own daily bread. And this we call punishment. It seems to me more like a reward for evil doing. Offenders against the law should be taught that crime means punishment.

I think the time has come for a review of our whole criminal system, both with respect to the causes of crime and the means of suppressing and punishing it.

Our philanthropists have bestowed much attention upon the reform of the criminal. This is a noble and benevolent design, but it is not the principal object of criminal system. The chief object of law is to protect society, and the reform of the criminal may be a valuable means to that end; but society must be protected, even if it involves the prolonged and continued incarceration of the prisoner. After a man has become a confirmed criminal it is cheaper to support him in prison at the public expense, even in idleness, than to suffer him to support himself and his victims at the fearful cost of depreciating on society. As a gacious writer has recently said that for a first offense the offender should be moderately punished. There is the hope of reform. For a second offense his punishment should be doubled. He may yet be recovered. But for a third offense he should be imprisoned for life, society has no further hope of him. Its duty then is simply protection against his outrages. Of course, such a penalty should be limited to felonies.

The inmates of our prisons should be compelled to maintain themselves. They should be no charge upon the public purse. The principal objection to prison labor comes from the producing classes, because the product of such labor comes in competition with the fruits of their own labor. But this need not be so, the prisoners could be put to labor on such things as they themselves consume. With a suitable prison they could be made to till the soil and grow their own breadstuffs, raise the cattle they consume, weave the cloth and make the clothes they wear, grind the flour and bake the bread they eat; quarry stone and build their prisons or extensions of them; and if there should be any surplus products after their own wants are provided for, they could be used in our almshouses for the helpless and needy poor. All the inmates of these of the Almshouse who can work should be made to support themselves.

By limiting the products of these institutions to the wants of the inmates of them, the rivalry with outside labor is prevented, and yet immense sums will be saved to the public purse.

Criminals will also learn that they must support themselves, whether in prison or out of it; and such of them as are not hopelessly bad may think it altogether more agreeable to support themselves at large than within the walls of a prison, and may therefore avoid crime.

You will be assisted, gentlemen, in the discharge of your duties by the officers of the Court and the District Attorney and his assistants; and if you should desire any information of the Court upon the law, in the discharge of your duties, it will give me pleasure to advise you.

The Grand Jury has power over the costs in certain cases which, if judiciously administered, may have a restraining influence over improper litigation. In all prosecutions, cases of felony excepted, if the bill of indictment be returned "ignoramus," the Grand Jury returning the same shall decide and certify on such bill whether the county or prosecutor shall pay the cost of prosecution.

The petit jury having been organized, the Court proceeded to dispose of the prisoners who crowded the two docks.

John Williams pleaded guilty to the larceny of several calfskins, and was sentenced to County Prison for six months.

Robert McClelland pleaded guilty to a charge of the larceny as bailee of two unmade coats, and was sentenced to the County Prison for one year.

William Butler pleaded guilty to the larceny of one bridle, and was sentenced to one year in the County Prison.

Frank Strechler pleaded guilty to the larceny of several pictures and a dress coat, and was sentenced to the County Prison for one year.

James W. Webb, a young man of respectable appearance, pleaded guilty to three bills of indictment to charges of the larceny of a valise and several articles of clothing, and was sentenced to the Eastern Penitentiary for one year and six months.

Robert Armstrong pleaded guilty to a charge of the larceny of a pair of chickens, and was sentenced to the County Prison for two months.

SUPREME COURT IN BANC—Chief Justice Thompson and Judges Read, Agnew, and Williams.—The following judgments were given this morning:—

Butcher vs. Yocum. Error to the District Court of Philadelphia. Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Read, J.

Mitchell & Keene's Appeal from the Orphans' Court of Philadelphia. Appeal quashed. Opinion by Thompson, C. J.

Sharp, Weiss & Co. vs. Garrett S. Billis. Error to the District Court of Philadelphia. Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Thompson, C. J.

Keene's Appeal. Dismissed. Opinion by Agnew.

The Berks county list was called, but preference was given to the case of William Brooks and Charles Orme vs. The Commonwealth. This was a writ of error brought from the Oyer and Terminer of Monroe county. The plaintiffs, Brooks and Orme, were tried in Stroudsburg for the murder of Theodore Brodhead, were convicted of murder in the first degree, and on the 2d of January were sentenced to death. The facts of the case, as our readers will recollect, were that Brooks and Orme entered and robbed Thomas Brodhead's tavern, and were pursued and overtaken by Thomas and Theodore, who attempted an arrest; they offered resistance, using pistols, and killed Theodore. At the trial, their counsel advanced the point that the two Brodheads were private citizens, and not officers of the law, and therefore their attempted arrest was illegal, and the killing was not murder in the first degree, but manslaughter, and their principal assignment of error is that the President Judge, Barrett, overruled this point. Under argument.

—Great preparations are making in Paris for the performance of Rossini's unpublished Mass, which will be executed at the Italian Opera. Alboni, who has retired from the stage for many years, has accepted a proposal to appear once more, but for this special solemnity alone, and as an act of homage to the great maestro, whose death she so sincerely deplored. Strange to say, the celebrated *cantatrice* is excessively nervous at the prospect of once more coming before the public.

—The grave of Mendelssohn, in the Jerusalem Kirchhoff, at Berlin, is reported to be neglected, and overgrown with weeds.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Office-seekers Besieging General Grant—Ex-Governor Dennison and the Postmaster-Generalship.

Advices from San Francisco—Affairs in Baltimore.

FROM WASHINGTON.

General Grant Besieged.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—General Grant's head quarters are besieged by Senators, members, and politicians, all urging their friends for office under the new administration. General Grant receives them all, says a kind word to them, and shakes hands, but declines to transact any business in advance of his installation into office.

A Cabinet Member from the South.

The committee of Southerners, composed of Whittemore, of South Carolina, Kellogg, of Alabama, McKee, of Kentucky, and Heaton, of North Carolina, called by appointment upon General Grant this morning, relative to the appointment of a member of his Cabinet from the South. After a friendly conference Grant informed them that they had had a Southern President for the last four years, and he thought they should be satisfied with that. The committee left without any further effort to get a Southern man appointed to the Cabinet.

The Diplomatic Appropriations.

The conference committee on the Diplomatic bill have agreed to the bill as reported from the Senate Appropriation Committee. This strikes out Butler's amendment, and leaves the Central and South American missions as they are at present.

Governor Dennison

of Ohio has informed several members of Congress, who are among his confidential personal friends, that he is going into the Cabinet as Postmaster-General.

The pressure is very great in favor of Cresswell of Maryland for a Cabinet place.

FORTIETH CONGRESS—THIRD SESSION

Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The Senate met at 11 o'clock A. M.

Mr. Bayard presented the credentials of Thomas F. Bayard, Senator-elect from Delaware.

Mr. Van Winkle presented the credentials of Arthur J. Boreman, Senator-elect from West Virginia.

Mr. Trumbull called up the bill to authorize imprisonment at hard labor as punishment in certain cases; which was passed.

Where the law simply prescribes imprisonment for offenses against the United States, this bill authorizes a sentence of hard labor at the discretion of the Court.

Mr. Trumbull, also, called up the bill relative to the rights of property of married women in the District of Columbia. Which was passed.

On motion of Mr. Sprague, the bill for the relief of certain companies of scouts and guides, organized in Alabama, was passed.

Mr. Sherman, from the Committee on Finance, reported the House bill to authorize the coining of nickel copper five-cent pieces, and stated that the Committee, being equally divided on the suject, could not make any recommendation in regard to it.

House of Representatives.

The House met at 11 o'clock.

Mr. Wallis presented a memorial from citizens of Alabama for an increase of representation in Congress from Alabama, in consequence of the extension of the elective franchise to freedmen.

Under the call of States were introduced, read twice, and referred the following bills:—

By Mr. Cain, granting lands to the Tennessee and Coosa Railroad Company. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

By several members bills to relieve persons named from legal and political disabilities.

Mr. Cook, from the Committee on Roads and Canals, reported a bill in relation to bridges across the Ohio river. The bill provides for the appointment by the Secretary of War, with the approval of the President, of a body of scientific engineers, not less than five nor more than seven, to report at the next session of Congress the proper width of span for railroad bridges across the Ohio river, adapted to the wants of navigation and commerce, and that no act of Congress takes action on such report no bridge shall be erected over the Ohio river, unless it shall have one continuous span not less than four hundred feet in width in the clear over the main channel of the river. He moved the previous question on the passage of the bill.

Mr. Lawrence (Ohio) asked Mr. Cook if he would not allow him to say a word?

Mr. Cook replied "Not a word." (Laughter)

The previous question was seconded—yeas 70; nays, 42, and the bill was then passed—yeas, 89; nays, 69.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

Defrauding Officials.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 28.—The grand jury yesterday indicted four members Outside Land Committee of the Board of Supervisors for fraud in connection with outside lands.

Union Pacific Railroad Blocked.

The Union Pacific Railroad is still blocked with snow for many miles. There has been no train either way from Wasatchie since the 12th of February. The latest overland advices from New York were on the 6th inst.

Death of an Officer.

William A. Bradley, Assistant Surgeon and Brevet Major United States Army, died suddenly yesterday of apoplexy at Point San Jose.

Constitutional Amendment.

The amendment to the Constitution allowing universal suffrage was received at Carson City by telegraph, and submitted to both houses of the Nevada Legislature and made the special order for Monday next. The ratification of the amendment is doubtful, as an opinion prevails that it permits Asiatics to become citizens.

Advices from Alaska.

Alaska advices to February 9 have been received. Five white men, while on a trading expedition, were killed by Kaikee Indians near Sitka, to revenge the death of their friends who were shot by the sentries at Sitka.

The United States steamer Saginaw, with General Davis and staff, was about to leave for Kaikee. The revenue cutter Reliance is still at Sitka.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, March 1.—Stocks feverish. Gold 131⅛. Exchange, 108; 5-20s, 1862, 113⅛; do. 1864, 114⅝; do. 1865, 116; new, 113; 1867, 113⅛; 10-40s 106⅜. ex interest Virginia 6s, 63; Missouri 6s, 87⅝; Canton Company, 78⅛; Cumberland preferred, 57⅝; New York Central 162⅝; Reading 97⅝; Hudson River, 146⅝; Michigan Southern, 97; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 91⅝; Cleveland and Toledo, 106⅛; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 124⅝; Chicago and Rock Island, 127¾.

NEW YORK, March 1—Cotton dull at 29¼c. Flour heavy and unchanged; sales of 4500 barrels. Wheat dull; sales of 7600 bushels No. 2 at $2 53. Corn firmer and advanced 1c; sales of 89 000 bushels mixed Western at 94½@95c.; Southern yellow at $1 02. Oats quiet and nominal. Beef quiet. Pork quiet; new mess, $33. Lard dull; steam, 19. Whisky dull; free, 88@90c.

FROM BALTIMORE.

The Rush to Washington—Homicide.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, March 1.—Large crowds of strangers are arriving here by every conveyance *en route* for the inauguration. Among them is a perfect swarm of pickpockets, who have been trying their hand here on several persons.

Our hotels are nearly all full, and the trains to Washington crowded. An immense number of Baltimoreans are going over.

Extensive and complete arrangements have been made by Mr. Garrett, President of the railroad, to convey all by running numerous extra trains. The same is being done by the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore, and Northern Central Roads.

The steamer Baltimore, of the Bremen line, sailed to-day with a full cargo and thirty passengers.

Daniel Harrington, who was shot on Friday night by James C. Reilly, died yesterday. Reilly is in jail.

Robbery in Boston.

BOSTON, March 1.—Nathaniel G. Wood, watch maker and jeweller in Hanover street, was robbed on Sunday morning of $7000 worth of property.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

By Atlantic Cable.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, March 2—A. M.—Consols 93¾ for money and account. United States 5-20s quiet and steady at 82¼. Stocks quiet. Erie Railroad, 25¼; Illinois Central, 97; Atlantic and Great Western, 32¾.

LIVERPOOL, March 1—A. M.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands, 11¼d.; middling Orleans, 12¼d. The sales to-day will probably be 10,000 bales. Corn, 30s. for new, and 31s. for old. Other articles unchanged.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, March 1—P. M.—Consols, 93 for both money and account; United states 5-20s, 83¾. American stocks easier. Erie Railroad, 25.

LIVERPOOL, March 1—P. M.—Cotton easier but not lower.

HAVRE, March 1.—Cotton easier; tres ordinaire on the spot, 140f.

THAYER vs. GREENBANK.

Meeting of the Legislative Committee.

The Legislative Committee inquiring into the contest between Messrs. Thayer and Greenbank, for the Associate Judgeship of the District Court, met this morning at ten o'clock in Select Council chamber. There was a full attendance of members. The testimony was as follows:—

Philip Lowry, Jr., sworn—I belong to the First precinct of the Twenty-seventh ward, was present at the election in October last; a man named Joseph Etnier I challenged; he said he was a resident of New Jersey and had only come here five days before the election; he voted the Republican ticket; Joseph Chamberlain voted on minor papers; Henry Gall voted on papers issued in 1856; this man, the year before, swore that he had no papers; he voted the Republican ticket; another man voted the Republican ticket in the name of John Davis; he was a "repeater," as Mr. Davis, who resided in the division, soon after appeared and cast his vote.

On cross examination, the witness said that the majority of officers at the polls were Democrats.

Horace G. Gall, on being sworn, produced the hourly returns and window books of the First division, Sixth ward.

Mr. Dechert, for Mr. Greenbank, stated that he intended to show that between the hours of 9 and 10 o'clock on the morning of the election, Mr. Greenbank received 47 votes instead of 31, as shown by the returns. He had the men present who voted the 47 tickets in that hour.

Mr. Simpson, for Mr. Thayer, was opposed to such an investigation. He knew the election-box of that division would contain the votes, and by an examination of it the truth could be arrived at. It was wrong to ascertain the vote in that hour by the manner which Mr. Dechert proposed.

The committee then retired, and on returning refused to hear the testimony of the 47 voters, but was willing to open the box if desired by the respondent.

Thomas J. Clark sworn—I reside in the Second division of the Twenty seventh ward; at the October election a man named John Nolan voted the Republican ticket; he was a foreigner and not naturalized; David Johnson voted the republican ticket on minor papers; he declined to swear that he came to this country under twenty-one years; Joseph Taylor voted on age; witness did not believe he was twenty-one years old; Mr. Pilkington voted the same ticket, and witness, from information afterwards received, believed had no right to vote.

Charles J. Magee sworn—I belong to the Second division of the Fifteenth ward; two men voted on minor papers, and they admitted, under oath, that they came here before they were of age; this appeared at the November election.

Charles Fegy sworn.—I reside in the Fourth division of the Twenty-fifth ward; I was an Inspector in that division at the October election; I have resided in that division for seventeen years; am acquainted with people in that section of the city; the polls were not opened until about twenty minutes past seven o'clock, owing to some trouble in reference to the books; the Republican Inspector having the book, could not find the names of the voters, and witness assisted him; a Mr. Maguire's name could not be found on the assessment list, but witness vouched for him; others were vouched for by neighbors; a man giving the name of George W. Myers voted the Republican ticket; he was not challenged; a few minutes later another person appeared to vote on the same name, but his vote was not received; don't know of one illegal vote received that day; I believe only lawful votes were received; the Republican Inspector has stated to me that the election was a fair one.

On cross-examination witness said that quite a number of oaths were administered that day; every man whose name was not on the regular assessment list, I believe, was sworn or vouched for; I don't believe there were over forty persons sworn that day.

Alderman John A. Hurley sworn—A man named Samuel Rodgers was brought before me charged with illegally voting in the Second division of the Twelfth ward; after a hearing he admitted that he came from New York and was not a legal voter.

John Fulwater sworn—I was return clerk at the October election in the Fourth division of the Twenty-fifth ward; the election in that division was conducted harmoniously, and I have no hesitation in saying that the election in that division was legal.

Patrick Green sworn—I reside in the Fourth division of the Twenty-fifth ward; I was Judge of the October election in that division; the election was conducted that day in a proper and legal manner; Mr. Fahy helped Mr. Dryberg, the Republican inspector, in searching for names on the assessment book; Mr Dryberg did not express any dissatisfaction whatever as to the way in which the election was conducted; in the evening he expressed satisfaction as to the conduct of the officers of that division; all challenges were accepted that day; I know of no illegal votes being received.

—The Queen of Belgium perceiving that her now deceased son had, during his illness, a special taste for the harp, amid her melancholy duties learned to play that instrument quite well, and thus soothed the young Prince in his agonized moments.

—"Doctor," said a gentleman to a physician, "my daughter had a fit this morning, and afterwards remained for half an hour without knowledge or understanding." "Oh," replied the doctor, "never mind that; many people continue so all their lives."

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Monday, March 1, 1869.

There is no essential change to record in the money market, and we continue to quote at 5@6 per cent. for "call loans" on Government collaterals, and 7@8 per cent. for mercantile obligations of short dates. The spring demand for goods has fairly commenced, and the Western merchants are coming forward in larger numbers than for some time past. The low rates of freight to all Western points will undoubtedly stimulate trade. The drain of currency from the South and West to the prominent seaboard cities is heavy, and gives unmistakable evidence of an easy market for some time to come.

The Stock market was moderately active this morning, and prices were well maintained. Government loans were stronger. City sixes were disposed of at 101 for the new certificates.

Reading Railroad was dull at about 46¼. Pennsylvania Railroad met an increased demand, and sold up to 58; Catawissa Railroad preferred at 34; Lehigh Valley Railroad at 53¾.

Canal stocks attracted more attention. Lehigh navigation sold at 29¼.

Bank and Passenger Railway shares were quiet. 38 was bid for Green and Coates; 26 for Spruce and Pine; and 11¾ for Hestonville.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$700 City 6s, New.....100⅝
$200 do.....101
$4000 Leh R n 6s cp.... 94
$500 5-20s '65 cp. Jy.....113⅝
$1000 Leh N 6s, '84.....83½
$2000 Spring Gar. 6s, smar. by Pa. RR 87⅛
$ 08 Mor Ca Scrip.c. 66½
400 sh Read RR....is. 46⅛
100 do.....b10. 46⅜
100 do.....b 8. 46⅝
200 do.....60d. 46⅝
100 do.....b60. 46⅝
200 sh Penna R.s6..s5. 57⅜
85 do.....is. 57⅝
100 do.....b30. 57⅞
64 do..... 57⅝
100 do.....s5. 58
120 do..... 58
1 do..... 58⅛
6 do..... 58
200 sh Leh V R.....is. 53⅛
100 sh Catta Pf.....b60. 34
200 sh Leh N.....is.c60. 29½
100 do.....b60. 29¾

—Narr & Ladner, Stock Exchange Brokers, No. 30 S. Third street, report this morning's gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M. . 131⅛ 11·16 A. M. . 131⅛
10·46 " . 131⅛ 12·07 P. M. . 131⅛
10·47 " . 131⅛ 12·43 " . 131⅛

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 116@116¼; do. 1862, 118@118⅛; do., 1864, 114¼@115; do., 1865, 115⅜@116; do. 1865, new, 112¾@112⅝; do., 1867, new, 112⅜@113; do., 1868, 112⅜@113; do., 5s, 10-40s, 106¼@106⅝; do. 30-year 6 per cent. Cy., 102@102½; Due Compound Interest Notes, 19½; Gold, 131@131⅛; Silver, 125@127.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third Street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—United States 6s, 1881, 115⅝@116; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 117¼@117⅜; do., 1864, 114¼@114⅝; do., 1865, 115⅜@115⅝; do. July, 1865, 112¾@113; do. July, 1867, 112⅝@113⅛; do. 1868, 112⅝@112⅞; 5s, 10-40s, 106¼@106⅝. Compound Interest Notes, past due, 119·25. Gold, 131⅛@131¼.

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 115⅝@116¼; 5-20s of 1862, 117⅛@118¼; 5-20s, 1864, 114¼@115; 5-20s, Nov., 1865, 115¼@116; July, 1865, 112⅛@113; do., 1867, 112⅛@113; do. 1868, 112¼@113; 10-40s, 106@106¼. Gold, 131¼. Market excited.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—1 P. M;

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. R.....163
N. Y. and Erie R.... 36¼
Phil. and Read. R.... 93⅝
Mich. S. and N. I. R. 97⅛
Cle. and Pitt. R..... 91
Chi. and N. W. com. 82¾
Chic and N. W. prf. 90⅝
Chi. and R. I. R.....127⅝
Pits. F. W. and Chi..121⅝
Pa. M. Steam. Co...101¼
Western Union T.. 37⅜
Cleveland and Tol.106
Tol. & Wabash R... 67¾
Mil. & St. P. com... 86¼
Adam Express Co 60¼
Wells, Fargo & Co. 29¾
U. S. Express Co.... 45
Tennessee 6s, new... 66
Gold.....131⅛
Market irregular.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, March 1.—Business was exceedingly dull to-day, and the transactions on 'Change were unimportant, owing to the attention of the merchants being absorbed in the dedication of their new hall on Second street, above Walnut, where several hundred merchants from this and other cities were assembled.

Flour was dull, and only a few hundred barrels were taken by the home consumers in lots at $5@5·25 for superfine; $5 75@6·25 for extras; $7@7 90 for Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family; $8@9 50 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do.; and $10@12·50 for fancy brands, as to quality. Rye Flour sells at $7@7·25 per barrel.

The Wheat market is quiet but firm. Sales of red at $1·80@1 90; amber at $1 95; and white at $2·10@2·20. Rye is steady at $1·55 per bushel for Western. Corn is held firmly at full prices. Sales of 7000 bushels yellow at 89c. Oats are unchanged. We quote Western at 74@75c. and Pennsylvania at 66@70c.

Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at $60 per ton.

Whisky is dull at 97c.@$1 per gallon, tax paid.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

MONDAY, March 1.—The Cattle market was active this week, but prices were unchanged. 1500 head sold at 10@10½c. for extra Pennsylvania and Western steers; 8½@9½c. for fair to good do., and 6@8c. ₱ lb., gross, for common, as to quality. The following are the particulars of the sales:—

Head.
36, Owen Smith, Lancaster co., 7¾@9¼c. gr.
26, A. Christy & Bro., Lancaster co., 8¾c. gr.
45, Dengler & McCleese, Chester co., 7@9¼c. gr.
100, P. McFillen, Lancaster co., 8@10½c. gr.
68, P. Hathaway, Lancaster co., 8½@10c. gr.
98, Jas. S. Kirk, Chester co., 8@10c. gr.
25, R. McFillen, Chester co., 9@9½c. gr.
100, James McFillen, Western, 8@9¼c. gr.
50, E. S. McFillen, Chester co., 9@9¼c. gr.
145, Ullman & Bachman, Lancaster co., 8@9¼c. gr.
100, Martin Fuller & Co., Lancaster co., 8@10c. gr.
120, Mooney & Smith, Western, 7@9¼c. gr.
50, Mooney & Bro., Western, 8@9c. gr.
30, H. Chain, Western Penn., 6@8¾c. gr.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Cabinet.

From the N. Y. Times.

We regret to find that we wounded the sensibilities of our friend of the *Tribune* by the bit of what we deemed harmless badinage in regard to the Cabinet, the other day. We did not think it possible he could be offended by it, as he had not seemed to be by the much more elaborate, and less evident, badinage of the *Sun* about his going as Minister to England. We are quite willing to concede the "cheapness of the wit," but we demur to the imputation of "discourtesy." Meantime we know of no better service we can render, by way of atonement, than to give currency to the *Tribune's* assurance:—

"The *Times* may as well now state the well-understood truth that 'H. Greeley' *never* declines, nor evinces a purpose to decline, an office or nomination which has not been tendered him. Adherence to this rule has generally obviated any necessity for declining at all."

That is quite true, and possibly it is that, and that alone, which has generally saved him the necessity of declining at all. But we presume it is his well-understood willingness to accept the office (and possibly it was that alone) which has led to his name being so generally connected with the position of Postmaster-General. But on the strength of the *Tribune's* rather petulant protest, we feel quite at liberty to withdraw it from the joocose programme we ventured to publish two or three days ago. Any other one of the gentlemen mentioned can have his name withdrawn on application; but we advise them to do, as Mr. H. Greeley has not done—wait till they are appointed before they decline.

The Senate and the Debt.

From the N. Y. Times.

The country is so accustomed to the slow movements and procrastinating habits of the Senate when practical reforms are to be achieved, that the failure thus far to touch the bill prohibiting any increase of the gold-bearing debt excites no surprise. It is a simple and obviously beneficial measure, involving no difficulty of theory or practice, and ought to be disposed of without delay. But the Senatorial fashion of talking everything to death may defeat even this bill. It still lingers in the Finance Committee, where its fate is further jeopardized by conflict with the prearranged plans of Mr. Sherman. There is nothing half so dangerous as a pet financial theory. And as Mr. Sherman would cure financial ills by increasing the most oppressive form of the debt as a result of putting greenbacks out of the way, it is perhaps natural that he should wish to smother a bill which assumes that that debt is sufficiently large already, and aims at preventing its increase. But Mr. Sherman's partiality for his hobby, though it may explain, will not excuse, the suppression of one of the most useful measures of the session.

The positions assumed respectively by the House and Senate on financial questions differ somewhat from those with which public opinion has commonly associated them. The House has been suspected of heresies; the Senate has rejoiced in a reputation for orthodoxy. The events of the present session have altered the relation. The House has proved itself desirous of strengthening the public credit, and by a series of acts has contributed to the marked increase of confidence which is revealed in the rapid rise of our securities abroad. The bill to which we have referred as slumbering in the Senate committee is one of these, and by no means the least important. The Senate, meanwhile, indulges its fondness for debate by nursing Mr. Sherman's scheme for increasing the debt, the enactment of which would neutralize all the good effected by the judicious action of the House.

The promise of Mr. Sherman to push forward Mr. Schenck's Public Credit and Coin Payment bill is good as far as it goes. But if he would do his whole duty to the public credit, he will not let the session close without finishing the effective means devised by the House for stopping the growth of the gold-bond debt.

General Grant and the Internal Revenue Bureau.

From the N. Y. World.

It may possibly be that Mr. Rollins, after a dozen feints in that direction, will actually go out of office on the incoming of the new administration. The belief that he may do so is strengthened by the statement that he has made an engagement with Jay Cooke to take the Boston agency for one of that gentleman's financial schemes which has received the favor of Congress, and also by the fact that he cannot decently retain the post longer than the fourth of next month. When he does go out one of the most important offices under the Government will become vacant, and General Grant should realize the full measure of the responsibility which will rest upon him in filling it. President Johnson has been repeatedly accused by radical journals with having been the sole cause of the deep demoralization which has marked the whole revenue service since he succeeded to the Presidential chair; but little has been said as to the Senate's agency in the matter. The simple truth is, neither the President nor the Senate have realized that the Revenue Bureau is a great trust. Appointments of assessors and collectors have been made from political considerations alone, and the natural consequence has been that places of great importance and power have been filled by incapacity and rascality, effectively protected in the perpetration of wrong by the Tenure-of-Office bill. Instead of these posts being filled for reasons of fitness, they have been filled for political reasons. Some of the outrages committed upon the people by the Senate through these appointments are already well known to many in the community. The cases, however, of the five Republicans holding internal revenue posts whom the President was absolutely compelled to suspend under the Tenure-of-Office act may not be so widely known as they deserve to be. Although the Senate was perfectly aware that the course of the Executive in this matter was in compliance with the recommendation of Mr. Rollins, and that the latter official had withstood all pressure and allowed the five to go unchecked as long as the local public sentiment would possibly permit, that body firmly refused to confirm a single one of the suspensions, and never did do so. Of the five, one died before legal action against him was consummated; they were convicted of official corruption and imprisoned; and the remaining one, Collector James, of Richmond notoriety, was actually restored to office by the Senate with the proofs of his crime before its face, and in face of the report against him, made by its own Finance Committee; and it is likely that he would have been in the office to this day but for the developments in a case tried in the adjoining district which fastened guilt firmly upon him. This is but one out of many cases that could be quoted to illustrate the manner in which these important places have been used with utter disregard for the interests of honest citizens or the extent to which they might be jeopardized and injured.

In the selection of a candidate for the Internal Revenue Commissionership, General Grant must expect an immense pressure on the part of the "whisky ring." Every influence, of course, will be brought to bear, and every expedient resorted to which human ingenuity can suggest, by those whose interest it is to secure a man for the place who will lend himself, either directly or indirectly, to their designs. The ring are perfectly well aware that, with a competent and upright man in the office, the frauds in whisky, which are going on to this day in the open market and under the very nose of the officials, would be broken up. It is idle to talk of Mr. Rollins' probity or capacity while his bureau is in the condition it is—a condition of disorganization and demoralization, not to say corruption. It is not much to his credit that he has permitted his whole office to be run by a clique who have recklessly trifled with the national interests. If he had been mentally fit for the post he has so long disgraced and so stubbornly held in defiance of the popular condemnation of his conduct, the whisky and tobacco frauds throughout the country would never have thriven as they have done; that is, assuming him to really be what his friends claim that he is—thoroughly honest. He would have purified his bureau, broken up the pernicious set of understrappers who have worked the office business in their own interest, and displaced some individuals who are strongly suspected of corruption.

General Grant should understand, in making a choice for the place, that simple honesty alone is not sufficient. What is wanted is combined integrity and ability—ability of a high order; and until the post is thus filled, there will be no improvement over the present order of things. At this hour, illicit whisky floods the market, even under the low rate of tax, which it was confidently and reasonably expected would insure honest payment upon the whole dutiable production. With energy, determination, and ability at the head of this bureau, there would be no such condition of things. Let General Grant put an honest and capable man in Rollins' place, and the country will soon perceive the difference between the results of an efficient and inefficient administration.

Mullins.

From the N. Y. World.

Will the Honorable Mullins, of Tennessee, have the goodness to let the Angel Gabriel alone? In a general way, we have no particular objection to Mullins. He is to the average stupidity and monotonousness of the average radical member of Congress in this country what the late Colonel Sibthorp so long was to the average stupidity and monotonousness of the average Tory member of Parliament in Great Britain. Mullins cheers us, and, as we are glad to believe, without inebriating himself. Mullins sober is more muddled and more amusing than nine in ten of his colleagues would be drunk. Mullins on mules, for example, on Friday entertained the House and the country very agreeably; and the gifts of Mullins, in the character of "Mark Antony" pronouncing funeral orations, have heretofore received in these columns no stinted praise or inadequate exposition. It would really gratify us to have Mullins both praise and bury the vast majority of his fellow-members. But we decidedly object to the interference of Mullins with the Angel Gabriel. In one of his "obsequious" orations, the other day delivered, Mullins alluded to the trumpet of Gabriel as a "catastrophe," and now in a financial speech he turns the Archangel into an artilleryman, and declares that certain things will not be achieved until "Gabriel snaps his resurrection gun!" We pray Mullins to understand, once for all, that the Angel Gabriel is no radical. His "trumpet" is a trumpet not of self-praise but of judgment; and, instead of cannonading the universe, the Angel's chief connection with our poor human history has been to announce the coming upon earth of the Prince of Peace. We do not require of Mullins either discourse of reason or actions of wisdom. But we protest, in the name of piety and decorum, against his irreverent and ignorant misrepresentation of anything more sacred than the "trooly loil" sentiment of Eastern Tennessee.

Recovery of the Second Cuba Cable.

From the N. Y. Herald.

It will be remembered by our readers that the attempt of the International Ocean Telegraph Company to lay a second cable between Key West and Havana failed last year from the drifting too far to the eastward of the steamer Narva while laying it, and the consequent necessity of dropping some miles from the shore the end that was to have been landed in Cuba. The one was buoyed, but the buoy-rope broke one hundred and twenty-five fathoms below the surface, and hence the necessity for grappling for the cable in the same manner that the Great Eastern grappled for the first Atlantic cable. The work to recover the Cuba cable was performed under very different circumstances from that of recovering the Atlantic cable. The latter lay at a depth of one thousand nine hundred and eighty fathoms, on a level bottom, under still water; while the Cuba cable was lost at a depth of eight hundred fathoms, on an uneven bottom, and with a vast volume of water driving over it at an average rate of four miles an hour.

Preparations for the work were made by placing on the steamer New England machinery similar to that used for recovering the lost Atlantic cable on board the Great Eastern. Owing to the strength of the current, the grappling ropes were required to be unusually strong. They consisted of sixteen steel wires, each encased in Manilla hemp, and laid up in strands of four each. This rope was divided into lengths of two hundred fathoms, with shackles and swivels between each. The point where the cable was found was passed over with the grapples six times, and thrice the cable was caught. On the first occasion the cable parted, through some fault in the machinery, and the second time it parted at a splice, a heavy sea running. On the 15th of February it was caught again and successfully raised and landed, and now we have a double cable to Cuba as we have to Europe. The operations were performed under the personal supervision of General William F. Smith, President of the International Telegraph Company, and Sir Charles Bright, Engineer-in-chief of the company. This event is another assurance of the practicability of handling ocean cables and laying them, and will conduce to strengthen the science of ocean telegraphy.

John Bright on Ocean Penny Postage.

From the N. Y. Herald.

At a banquet of the Associated Chambers of Commerce held the other evening in London, John Bright made a characteristic speech, and urged, we are told, the importance and necessity of adopting the system of ocean penny postage. There is no public man living now in England whose name is so extensively and honorably associated with reform as John Bright. Since 1832 up until the present time there has been no reform movement in Great Britain to the success of which he has not largely contributed. Mr. Bright is the very man to take up the question of cheap ocean postage. It is one of those improvements which to prove successful requires only the advocacy of such a man. The times are ripe for a change. There is but one argument that can be used against ocean penny postage—that it will not pay. This, however, is an argument that has no solid foundation to rest upon. All the facts are against it. It is a truth which cannot be gainsaid, that in proportion as national and international postage has been cheapened, so has it become serviceable and so has it proved remunerative. The ties which now bind Great Britain to the United States are so numerous and so strong that facilities for the communication of thought and feeling, not to speak of more substantial interchanges, for the present cannot be sufficiently multiplied. A two cent postage between this country and Great Britain would be immediately followed by a similar arrangement between this country and Germany. The arrangement would be a gain to all concerned. It would be a special gain to the United States, for which reason we hope, not merely that Mr. Bright will keep up the fire, but that it will be warmly responded to on this side. The thing has but to be started to prove a success.

An Impudent Politician.

From the N. Y. Herald.

Mr. McClure wants General Grant to appoint to his Cabinet from Pennsylvania some man who will keep the Republican party in that State together—who will vitalize it, and make it "pulsate." This is the true political argument, and what these words as used by politicians mean can be understood when people understand McClure. McClure some months ago went out to the Indian country, and there saw how things could be done in the way of a big job. His eyes were opened—he was excited. He must get that thing in his hands somehow. Curtin is McClure's man. McClure pulls the wires that move Curtin in the eyes of the public, just as Thurlow Weed has pulled the wires for many political puppets from this State. McClure's plan, then, was to make Curtin Secretary of the Interior, and through him as such Secretary to get possession of the Indians. This is the whole of it. This is what his concern for the "Republican party" means, and this is the beginning, the middle, and the end of all that he had in view in his indecorous assault on the President-elect.

Emigration to the South.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

We receive almost every day inquiries about Southern lands from Northern farmers who want to emigrate. It is impossible for us to advise all these correspondents as to particular localities, for a country that would suit one would not suit all. We are glad to perceive that the Southern railroad companies have combined to facilitate the diffusion of information respecting these millions of rich acres which await the hand of industry, and to diffuse it, too, in the only way which can be of much practical use, namely, by enabling farmers to go and spy out the land for themselves. A convention of officers, representing between thirty and forty roads, met in Atlanta on the 4th of January, and adopted a system of excursion tickets, at greatly reduced rates, for actual settlers or for persons who wish to examine the country with a view to settlement or investment. There is a vast extent of country between the Potomac, Ohio, and Mississippi rivers where skilled labor is badly wanted, land cheap, and nature prodigal of her gifts to those who have the industry to gather them. The regeneration of this region we believe is to be effected by the sturdy farmers of the North. But it has been difficult for them to select homes in the South. The distances are great, and fares on the Southern roads are very high. This new arrangement will remove the difficulty. Holders of excursion certificates will be taken at the rate of two cents a mile over any of the thirty-odd roads which have joined in the agreement, and actual settlers at the rate of one cent a mile. A great number of leading hotels in Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, and Georgia will deduct one-third from their usual charges in favor of the same persons. Most of the roads in question are in the Southwest, forming a complete network from Louisville to New Orleans, Mobile, and Charleston; but there are some also in Virginia and North Carolina.

Fuller particulars as to roads and distances, and the conditions on which excursion certificates are granted, can be obtained of G. M. Huntington, No. 229 Broadway, New York. The arrangement is to remain in force until the 1st of July.

Advising General Grant.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

It has not seemed to us advisable to proffer any counsel whatever to the President-elect as to the formation of his Cabinet. We have several excellent reasons for his reticence, only one of which need be mentioned—this, namely, that he has not asked our advice in the premises. The others may or may not be equally good, but it cannot be necessary to adduce them.

For, while we do not question the right of any citizen to volunteer suggestions in the premises, and would by no means incite the President to disregard and defy the wishes of his friends, we do insist that his own personal judgment and wishes should have very great weight in the selection of those high functionaries who are to be his confidential official advisers, probably throughout his term of service. They are to be his familiar daily associates, his intimate, trusted counsellors; he must rely implicitly on their integrity and fidelity; he must, to a great extent, see through their eyes, remove and appoint on the strength of their recommendations, and be honored or disgraced in the public estimation as they shall do well or ill. It may be too much to call them his personal or civil staff; yet it is simple truth to say that they stand to him in a confidential relation of intimacy and trust which imperatively demands that they shall be emphatically the men of his choice, and not imposed upon him by political combinations or personal pressure.

The administration will be known in history as his; he must and will be judged and measured by its success or failure; and posterity will not admit as valid the plea in his behalf—"He would have succeeded had he been surrounded by the right men;" for the ready, unanswerable retort will be—"It was his duty as well as his privilege *to be* thus surrounded; he had no moral right to surround himself with others; and if he succumbed to dictation and accepted as heads of departments men whom he did not deem fittest for such grave responsibilities, he therein proved himself unfit for his own high position."

In saying this, we indicate no opinion on our part that those whom the new President may call into his councils are abler or worthier than others whom his choice will exclude, but only that his personal preference is entitled to peculiar and even paramount weight in the choice of Cabinet officers.

—The wolf bounty in Minnesota has been reduced from $10 to $3 per head.

FINANCIAL.

Union Pacific Railroad.

1040 MILES

NOW COMPLETED.

The First Mortgage Bonds,

HAVING 30 YEARS TO RUN,

Principal and Interest Payable in Gold,

WE ARE NOW SELLING

AT

PAR AND INTEREST,

Or exchanging for GOVERNMENT SECURITIES on the following terms:—

For $1000 1881s, we pay a difference of.....$134·17
$1000 1862s, we pay a difference of..... 141·62
$1000 1864s, we pay a difference of..... 107·92
$1000 1865s, Nov., we pay a diff. of..... 121·68
$1000 10-40s, we pay a difference of..... 90·42
$1000 1865s, July, we pay a difference of 100·42
$1000 1867s, July, we pay a difference of 104·17
$1000 1868s, July, we pay a difference of 104·17

Or in proportion, as the market for Government Securities may fluctuate.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENTS, GOLD, ETC.,

No. 36 South THIRD Street.

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UNION PACIFIC

RAILROAD

FIRST MORTGAGE

30 YEARS SIX PER CENT.

GOLD BONDS,

FOR SALE AT PAR

AND

ACCRUED INTEREST.

DE HAVEN & BRO.

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

GOLD, ETC.,

No. 40 South THIRD Street,

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PHILADA. AND READING RR.

6s,

FREE FROM ALL TAXES.

A small amount for sale low by

DREXEL & CO.,

No. 34 South THIRD Street,

2 12 2w PHILADELPHIA.

LEDYARD & BARLOW

Have Removed their

LAW AND COLLECTION OFFICE

TO

No. 19 South THIRD Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

And will continue to give careful attention to collecting and securing CLAIMS throughout the United States, British Provinces, and Europe.

Sight Drafts and Maturing Paper collected at Bankers'. 1 28 6m

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Stock and Exchange Brokers,

No. 39 South THIRD Street,

Members of the New York and Philadelphia Stock and Gold Boards.

STOCKS, BONDS, Etc., bought and sold on commission only at either city. 1 26

FINANCIAL.

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JAY COOKE & Co.

Nos. 112 and 114 South THIRD Street,

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Dealers in all Government Securities.
Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New
A Liberal Difference allowed.
Compound Interest Notes Wanted.
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Special business accommodations reserved for ladies.

We will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance in the National Life Insurance Company of the United States. Full information given at our office. 1 13m

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At Closest Market Rates.

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Dealers in United States Bonds, and Members of Stock and Gold Exchange,
Receive Accounts of Banks and Bankers on Liberal Terms,
ISSUE BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON
C. J. HAMBRO & SON, LONDON,
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And Other Principal Cities, and Letters of Credit Available Throughout Europe.

BRANDY, WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

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IMPORTERS OF

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PURE RYE WHISKIES,

IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 4 11

WILLIAM GROVES,

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PURE CINCINNATI CATAWBA WINES.

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN PROVISIONS,

OYSTERS, AND SAND CLAMS,

FOR FAMILY USE.

TERRAPINS $16 PER DOZEN. 8

GROCERIES, ETC.

FRESH FRUIT IN CANS.

PEACHES, PINEAPPLES, ETC.,
GREEN CORN, TOMATOES.
FRENCH PEAS, MUSHROOMS,
ASPARAGUS, ETC. ETC.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,

Dealer in Fine Groceries,

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ESTABLISHED 1828.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

WATCHES, JEWELRY,
CLOCKS, SILVERWARE, and
FANCY GOODS.

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5 29 PHILADELPHIA.

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The South and Southwest

FAST FREIGHT LINE,

EVERY THURSDAY.

The Steamships PROMETHEUS, Captain Gray, J. W. EVERMAN, Captain Vance,
WILL FORM A REGULAR WEEKLY LINE.
The steamship J. W. EVERMAN will sail on THURSDAY, February 25, at 4 P. M.
Through bills of lading given in connection with S. C. R. R. to points in the South and Southwest.
Insurance at lowest rates. Rates of freight as low as by any other route. For freight apply to
E. A. SOUDER & CO.,
2 22 tf DOCK STREET WHARF.

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE

FOR NEW YORK.

Sailing Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays at noon. The winter rates at which freight is now taken is 20 cents per 100 pounds, gross, 8 cents per foot, or 2 cents per gallon, ship's option. The Line is now prepared to contract for spring rates lower than by any other route, commencing on March 15, 1869. Advance charges cashed at office on Pier. Freight received at all times on covered wharf.

JOHN F. OHL,
2 25 1y Pier 19 North Wharves.

N. B. Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—

CITY OF NEW YORK, Saturday, Feb. 20, 1 P. M.
ETNA, via Halifax, Tuesday, Feb. 23, 12 noon.
CITY OF ANTWERP, Saturday, Feb. 27, 1 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON, Saturday, Mar. 6, 12 noon.
ANGLO SAXON, via Halifax, Tuesday, Mar 9, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE, Saturday, Mar. 13, 1 P. M.

and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, at 1 P. M., from Pier 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THE MAIL STEAMERS SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

FIRST CABIN.	Payable in Gold.	Payable in Currency.	STEERAGE.	Payable in Gold.	Payable in Currency.
to London	$100		to London	$28	
to Paris	105		to Paris	40	
	115			42	

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN.	Payable in Gold.	Payable in Currency.	STEERAGE.	Payable in Gold.	Payable in Currency.
Liverpool	$80		Liverpool	$31	
Halifax	20		Halifax	1	
St. John's, N. F.	40		St. John's, N. F.	30	
by Branch Steamer			by Branch Steamer		

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends, at moderate rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices,
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
No. 41 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North river, as follows:—

ST. LAURENT.....Brocande.....Saturday, Oct. 3
VILLE DE PARIS.....Surmont.....Saturday, Oct. 17
PEREIRE.....Duchesne.....Saturday, Oct. 24

PRICE OF PASSAGE

in gold (including wine).

TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First Cabin.....$140 | Second Cabin.....$85

TO PARIS.

(Including railway tickets, furnished on board)

First cabin.....$145 | Second cabin.....$85

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 BROADWAY, New York.

For passage in Philadelphia, apply at Adams' Express Company, to H. L. LEAF,
1 27 tf No. 320 CHESNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE.

THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.

EVERY SATURDAY,

At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

THROUGH RATES and THROUGH RECEIPTS to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insured at lowest rates.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.

W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
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NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.

J. B. DAVIDSON, Agent at Georgetown.
M. ELDRIDGE & Co., Agents at Alexandria, Virginia. 6 1

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL.

EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The Steam Propellers of this line leave DAILY from first wharf below Market street.

THROUGH IN 24 HOURS.

Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of York, North, East, and West, free of commission.

Freights received at our usual low rates.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 14 S. WHARVES, Philadelphia.
JAMES HAND, Agent. 6 1
No. 119 WALL Street, corner of South, New York

FOR NEW YORK—SWIFT-SURE Transportation Company Despatch and Swift-sure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 18th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.

For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
1 12 No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

COATINGS! COATINGS!

JAMES & LEE,

NO. 11 NORTH SECOND STREET,

Sign of the Golden Lamb,

ARE NOW RECEIVING NEW STYLES OF

FALL AND WINTER COATINGS,

TO WHICH THEY INVITE THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE AND OTHERS,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. [2 20 3m

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No. 460 SEVENTH Street, opposite U. S. Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

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Communications to be addressed to the "principal Office, Philadelphia. 1 29 1m*

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MEDICAL.

PILES OR HEMORRHOIDAL TUMORS.

All kinds perfectly and permanently cured, without pain, danger, caustics, or instruments, by W. A. McCANDLESS M. D., No. 1936 SPRING GARDEN Street. We can refer you to over a thousand of the best citizens of Philadelphia cured. Reference given at our office. 2 13 1m

DR. F. GIRARD, VETERINARY SURGEON, treats all diseases of horses and cattle, and all surgical operations, with efficient accommodations for horses at his Infirmary, No. 909 MARSHALL Street, above Poplar. 1 15

NEWS SUMMARY.

Local Affairs.

—Dr. David C. Skerrett was severely injured on Friday evening by falling upon the ice.

—Mr. W. Armstrong, residing on Thirteenth street, near Catharine, had an arm broken on Saturday by falling on the ice.

—George Larkins was severely injured on Saturday by falling down the stairs of a house near Third and Dock streets.

—The Mayor has appointed Eugene C. Woodward, of the First ward, Clerk of the Chief of Police, Mr. Cooper, the former incumbent, has been detailed for other work.

—The twentieth annual meeting of the Constitution Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of the Free Sons of Israel, was held yesterday, at ten o'clock A. M., at the Red Men's Hall, corner of Third and Brown streets.

—Thomas Davis, aged 18 years, had one of his hands crushed on Saturday by being caught in a cog-wheel at the Pascal Iron Works. The hand was amputated at the Pennsylvania Hospital.

—The Grand Lodge I. O. O. F., of Pennsylvania, held a special meeting on Saturday evening, and admitted twenty new members. Charters were granted for lodges as follows:—At Manheim, Lancaster county; Sellersville, Bucks county; Bellevernon, Fayette county; Carmichael's Post Office, Greene county; and one at Mill Creek, Tioga county. After action upon several appeal cases, the Lodge adjourned.

—The joint committee to make arrangements for the semi-centennial celebration of the I. O. of O. F. held an adjourned meeting on Saturday evening, Past Grand Master Stokes presiding. General Rowley, who has been selected as the Grand Marshal of the parade, was present. Resolutions were adopted to the effect that where a lodge has invited another lodge to participate in the parade as their guests, that said lodges be permitted to parade in the line together; also, that the Encampments of the Order be represented in the parade by their elective officers or by substitutes, wearing regalia; also, that it be left optional with the Lodges and Encampments to parade with or without their banners, flags, etc. The Committee on Divisions, etc., reported resolutions directing that the dress of the mounted marshals shall be black suits, black silk hat, white vest, and white gloves. Also, that M. R. Muckle be authorized to secure the services of the First City Troop as a guard of honor, which was adopted. The Committee on Celebration reported the following programme of exercises at the Academy of Music, on the evening of the 26th of April:—1st. Introduction Hymn (written by Bro. McFarland). 2d. Prayer by Grand Chaplain. 3d. Overture by Orchestra. 4th. Address. 5th. Quartette and Chorus, air, Mignon's song. 6th. Address. 7th. Quartette and Chorus, Montgomery's Ode. 8th. Address. 9th. Orchestral Symphony. 10th. Address. 11th. Closing Ode. 12th. Benediction. The Committee on Vocal and Instrumental Music, on Police Arrangements, on Route, on Reception of Lodges, etc., reported. The following resolutions were adopted:—*Resolved*, That this Joint Committee of Arrangements order a medal or medal badge to be struck, commemorative of the celebration at Philadelphia of the fiftieth anniversary of Odd Fellowship in America. *Resolved*, That the Chair appoint a committee of seven to carry out the foregoing resolutions.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed on Saturday at 131¼.

—Nearly half of the town of Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin, was burned on the 24th ultimo.

—The steamship Alaska arrived yesterday at New York from Aspinwall, with $104,000 in gold.

—In the Illinois House of Representatives, on Saturday, the bill to repeal the Registry law was defeated.

—Frank Swift, of New York city, and E. F. Goodrich, of Chicago, are skating for the championship of America at Buffalo.

—A tin box, containing $45,000 in city bonds and $200 in money, was stolen from the Brooklyn Park Savings Bank on Saturday.

—Over a foot of snow fell in Lewiston, Me., on Friday night, accompanied by a heavy gale, and the railroads thereabouts are blockaded.

—On Saturday afternoon the new Erie Express Company rented the building formerly occupied by the Merchants' Union Company, in Cincinnati, and will commence operations today.

—A Little Rock, Ark., special despatch says all the crew of the tug Mattie Rogers have been released, except Captain Ford, and a writ of habeas corpus has been applied for in his case.

—Governor Fairchild of Illinois presided at an immense audience of the Legislature and citizens, who, on Friday evening, were addressed in Madison, Wisconsin, by Mrs. Stanton, Miss Anthony, and Mrs. Livermore, on the subject of woman's suffrage.

—All the hotels and boarding houses in Washington and Georgetown are full, and those who have not previously engaged rooms for the eventful 4th of March will find it difficult to secure at this late hour room to sleep, eat, or drink. Good advice—Stay at home.

—C. D. Robinson, of New York, and member of the firm of Wood & Robinson, brokers, is reported as having absconded, carrying off some $96,000 worth of bonds, certified checks, etc. Mr. Wood offers a reward of $5000 for his arrest and the recovery of the securities.

—Yesterday the Methodist Memorial Church was dedicated at Washington. Bishop Simpson preached the sermon. General Grant and family, Speaker Colfax and wife, Chief Justice Chase, and a large number of Senators and Representatives attended the solemn ceremonies. $16,000 were subscribed to the church on the occasion.

FROM CUBA.

Progress of the Insurrection—Reported Aid to the Insurgents by Americans—Important News.

HAVANA, Feb. 27.—It is reported that the insurgents are lingering in the vicinity of Santiago de Cuba, and have again cut the aqueduct, causing much inconvenience to citizens. Special information has been received that General Lesca, strongly reinforced, is pushing his way from La Guanaja. The insurgents were stationed in force on the road near Magarabomba, and it was expected the troops would soon attack them. General Puello has arrived at Cienfuegos with reinforcements.

The troops here will be divided into three detachments, one under Puello will go to Santo Espiritu; one under Letona to Villa Clara, and the remaining division, under Paez, will march to Sierra Morena and Maragua. An engagement took place between the Spanish troops and the insurgents at Colonia de St. Domingo, in the province of Sagua La Grande. Many were killed on both sides, but the result of the battle is not known. Reports from Cuban sources say a fight occurred between the rebel forces under Quesada and the army of General Lesia, on the road from Granada, and assert that the government troops were routed.

Advices from Santiago de Cuba to Sunday last have been received. The cholera was decreasing.

Three steamers left this port to-day crowded with Cuban refugees for the United States.

The brig Franklin Spofford, of Bucksport, from Nuevitas for Cardenas, has stranded off the point Matermillo. At the last accounts the United States steamer Gettysburg was trying to save her, but with doubtful success.

The schooner Nelly True, from Maine for Cardenas, was wrecked off Martus. The captain and crew were saved.

St. Domingo advices to February 20 state that the negotiation for a loan from British capitalists is a failure, the security offered not being satisfactory.

The question of annexation to the United States is exciting considerable interest. Baez has instructed General Falbers to confer with the United States government on the policy of creating a free neutral centre of commerce in St. Domingo.

The tobacco crop shows an increase.

The emigration of Cubans is undiminished, and every steamer that leaves port is crowded with passengers.

Additional troops are needed to occupy the whole island and drive out the rebels. The troops now here can do no more than hold their own. In the meantime the people in the country are suffering all kinds of privations and distress, and their complaints are heartrending. Thousands are leaving their homes and seeking refuge in the cities.

HAVANA, Feb. 27.—[Special to the New York Herald.]—The night patrols of the city have been discontinued. More troops are going to the interior. Intelligence from Nuevitas to Thursday last state that on Sunday night, February 21, the doors of all the residences in that city occupied by Cubans were marked by a black cross or placarded with the words "The time for clemency is ended. Vengeance." Great excitement was caused, and the strenuous efforts of a few prominent Spaniards alone prevented an outbreak. A foraging expedition from the besieged garrison of Puerto Principe a few days since burned the Scaldovas estate. On their return they were attacked by Cuban forces, and were compelled to retreat to Puerto Principe with a loss of forty killed and a large number wounded. Four thousand refugees from the country are reported to be at Gibara. There was great dearth of provisions, and an epidemic was feared.

HAVANA, Feb. 28.—Rumors are in circulation that expeditions from the American shore, in aid of the rebels, have landed near Remedios and Guidrellas. Fifteen hundred soldiers have left for the central department. Some Cubans declare their belief that as soon as Grant is inaugurated he will recognize the belligerent rights of the revolutionary government in Cuba. Cuban accounts contradict the government dispatches reporting a triumphant advance from La Guanaga.

Mr. Hill, the efficient Consul of the United States, will assume the functions of Consul-General at Havana.

The steamer Montezuma has arrived here with the crew of the American schooner Nellie True, of Portland, Me., lost on Punta Malos.

Speculators in sugar seem disposed to withdraw from the market, fearing a reaction in consequence of the indications yesterday of a heavy decline.

HAVANA, Feb. 28.—[Special to the New York Herald.]—The steamer which sailed to-day for Cadiz took many Spaniards as passengers and some prisoners of State. Several of the insurgents in the interior, who gave themselves up in hope of securing the benefits of amnesty, are reported to have been taken out of prison by the military, and shot.

ARMY ORDERS.

Disposal of the Troops among the Southern and Western States.

THE FOLLOWING is a full copy of General Orders No. 6, recently issued, the promulgation of which has occasioned great interest in army circles:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, February 18.—General Orders, No. 6.—The following changes and transfers will be made in the army as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made and proper transportation provided. The regiments to go to the extreme north will be moved as soon as navigation opens:

Regiments of Cavalry.—First. The commanding general, Division of the Pacific, will make such change in the station of the companies of this regiment, and at such times as in his judgment the health of those serving in southern latitudes and the good of the service may demand.

Regiments of artillery—Second. The following light batteries will proceed, without delay, to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and report to the commanding general of the Department of the Missouri, who will select a suitable post at which these and Light Battery B, 4th artillery, shall be stationed. In order to carry out effectually the system of instruction in light artillery practice, a field officer of artillery will hereafter be designated to command the post. The four batteries of the 1st artillery; Light Battery K, 2d artillery; Light Battery A, 3d artillery; Light Battery C. Battery K, 1st artillery, will turn over its horses to the Quartermaster's Department to be sold, and will take the battery to Fort Leavenworth. The quartermaster will transport the horses of Battery G, 4th artillery, from Detroit to Fort Leavenworth for this battery, and purchase such new horses as may be necessary to make up its complement. Battery A, 2d artillery, will turn over its battery to the ordnance office at Benicia, and its horses to the quartermaster, to be sold, and will proceed, via the Isthmus of Panama, to Fort Leavenworth. The Ordnance Department will supply a new battery, and the Quartermaster's Department new horses for this battery at Fort Leavenworth.

Battery C, 3d artillery, will march across the country to its new station. The following batteries will be dismounted, and until further orders there will be but one mounted battery to each regiment of artillery. Battery I, 1st artillery, to turn over its battery to the commanding officer at Brownsville, Texas, and its horses to the Quartermaster's Department to be sold, and then proceed to take post at Fort Schuyler, New York. Battery A, 2d artillery, to turn over its horses to the Quartermaster's Department to be sold, and retain charge of its battery, unless directed by the Department Commander to turn them in at the Benicia Arsenal. Battery E, 3d artillery, to turn over its battery to the ordnance officer at the Augusta Arsenal, Georgia, and its horses to the Quartermaster's Department to be sold, and then proceed to take post at Barrancas, Florida. Battery G, 4th artillery, to retain charge of its battery and turn over its horses to the Quartermaster, who will cause them to be carefully inspected, sell such as are condemned, and transport the remainder to Fort Leavenworth, to be turned over to battery K, 1st artillery. Battery G, 5th artillery, to remove its battery to the ordnance office at Baton Rouge Arsenal, and its horses to the Quartermaster's Department to be sold, and then proceed to take post at Fort Adams, Newport, R. I.

Regiments of Infantry—Fourth. First regiment to proceed to Fort Leavenworth and report to the commanding general of the Department of the Missouri for assignment to stations.

Fifth. The following regiments, except such enlisted men here as will be entitled to their discharge before January 1, 1870, will proceed to the posts set opposite them respectively, and on their arrival there will relieve the regiments stationed thereat. The enlisted men, except surplus noncommissioned officers and musicians of the regiments relieved, will be transferred to the regiment relieving them: 2d regiment to proceed to the post occupied by the 13th infantry, in Montana territory; 7th regiment to proceed to the posts occupied by the 31st infantry, in Dakota territory; 11th regiment to proceed to the posts occupied by the 15th infantry, in Texas; 16th regiment to proceed to the posts occupied by the 10th infantry, department of Dakota; 24th regiment to proceed to the posts occupied by the 17th infantry, in Texas; 33d regiment to proceed to the posts occupied by the 26th infantry, in Texas; 34th regiment to proceed to the posts occupied by the 22d infantry, in Dakota.

Sixth. On being relieved, as above directed, the officers and surplus men of the following regiment not transferred, will proceed without delay to the posts designated, and there report to the superintendent of the general recruiting service, through whom they will receive further orders: To Newport barracks, Kentucky, the 10th, 13th, 22d and 31st infantry; to Fort Columbus, New York harbor, 15th, 17th and 26th infantry.

Seventh. The officers and enlisted men of the following regiments will be interchanged, company by company; the enlisted men will remain at the posts they now occupy; the officers will be relieved part at a time, so as not to leave a post or company without one officer, and proceed as rapidly as possible to join their new regiment. The field and staff officers will be interchanged in like manner. Ninth regiment with the 12th, 14th regiment with the 21st, 20th regiment with the 23d, 25th regiment with the 32d, 35th regiment with the 36th.

Eighth. The 6th regiment—the six companies serving in South Carolina will join the remainder of the regiment in the Department of the Missouri, for assignment as the commanding general of the department may direct.

Ninth. The 44th regiment—eight companies to proceed to the First military district and relieve the 11th regiment.

2. The enlisted men to be left behind of regiments whose stations are herein changed will be organized in detachments collected at such points as the department commanders may designate, and as many commissioned officers as are necessary will be left in charge of them until other orders are given.

3. Department commanders will give all the necessary instructions for carrying out the details of this order, and will immediately furnish this office with copies of the same.

4. The Quartermaster's Department will furnish the necessary transportation.

By command of General Grant.

E. D. TOWNSEND, A. A. G.

—Cleveland is clearing vessels for Lake Superior after ice. The captains have instructions, if they find no ice in Lake Superior, to take the schooners overland to Alaska if ice cannot be obtained nearer.

—Colonel Edmund Henderson, formerly head of the convict establishment in Western Australia, and recently Director-General of Prisons, has been appointed Chief Commissioner of Police in London, to succeed the late Sir Richard Mayne.

—The distinguished geologist, M. d'Archiat, whose disappearance has caused a considerable sensation in Paris, and whose body was rumored to have been found in the St. Martin's Canal, is now said to have entered the monastery of La Trappe.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.
SUN RISES..... 6 55 | MOON RISES..... 9 52
SUN SETS..... 5 53 | HIGH WATER..... 4 04

MOON'S PHASES.

MARCH.	D.	PHILADELPHIA. H.M.	WASHINGTON. H.M.
Last Quarter	5	0 51 mo.	0 35 mo.
New Moon	13	3 37 mo.	3 33 mo.
First Quarter	21	1 15 mo.	0 48 mo.
Full Moon	27	4 41 ev	4 25 ev.

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.
JOS. C. GRUBB, E. A. SOUDER, GEORGE L. BUEBY, GEORGE N. ALLEN, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

Bellona	London	New York	Jan. 30
Denmark	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 10
Java	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 13
Manchester	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 13
Germania	Havre	New York	Feb. 13
Nebraska	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 16
Weser	Southampton	New York	Feb. 16
City of London	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 17
France	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 17
Celtic	London	New York	Feb. 17
Iowa	Glasgow	New York	Feb. 19
Australasian	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 20

FOR EUROPE.

Hammonia	New York	Hamburg	Mar. 2
Colorado	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 3
Saxonia	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 3
Main	New York	Bremen	Mar. 4
Tarifa	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 4
C. of London	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 6
Ville de Paris	New York	Havre	Mar. 6
Kangaroo	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 9
C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 13

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC PORTS, ETC.

Ocean Queen	New York	Aspinwall	Mar. 1
Juniata	Philada.	New Orleans	Mar. 3
Columbia	New York	Havana	Mar. 4
Pioneer	Philada.	Wilmington	Mar. 5
Eagle	New York	Havana	Mar. 11
Mississippi	New York	Rio Janeiro	Mar. 23

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED SATURDAY.

Steamship Norman, Crowell, Boston, H. Winsor & Co.
Schr Emma D. Finney, Milton, New Orleans, Lathbury, Wickersham & Co.
Str New York, Jones, Washington and Alexandria, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Str James S. Green, Vance, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Str Diamond State, Webb, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Prometheus, Grey, 70 hours from Charleston, with cotton, rice, etc., to E. A. Souder & Co.

ARRIVED SATURDAY.

Steamship Norfolk, Platt, from Norfolk and Richmond, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Brig C. T. Tompkins, Taylor, 17 days from Cardenas, with molasses to Thos. Watson & Sons.
Schr D. S. Siner, Huntley, from Jacksonville, with lumber to captain.
Schr Z. A. Payne, Noyes, 8 days from Eastport, with mdse. to E. A. Souder & Co.
Schr Jacob Raymond, Holt, 6 days from New London, with mdse. to Merchant & Co.
Steamer G. H. Stout, Ford, from Washington and Alexandria, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

Foreign and coastwise arrivals for the month of Feb., 1869, as compared with the same period in 1868:—

	1869. For.	Coast.	Total.	1868. For.	Coast.	Tot
Ships	1	...	1	1	...	1
Steamships	2	...	2	3	...	3
Barques	14	...	14	1	...	1
Brigs	20	2	22	11	...	11
Schooners	18	278	296	9	26	35
Sloops	...	266	266	...	9	9
Steamers	...	141	141	...	30	30
Barges	...	41	41	...	...	...
Boats	...	11	11	...	...	...
Total	55	738	793	25	65	90

MISCELLANY.

Brig Caroline E. Kelley, Meade, which arrived on Saturday, sailed from Matanzas Nov. 29, for Philadelphia, and put into St. Johns, P. R., Jan. 7, in distress, as before reported: after discharging, she was condemned and sold for $787 to Capt. Robinson, of schr Adolph Engel, who placed her in charge of Capt. W. A. Meade, formerly of barque Old Hickory, of Philadelphia, who, after having the brig partially repaired, brought her safely to this port.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Wyoming, Teal, for Philadelphia, sailed from Savannah 27th ult.
Barque Ermina, Hilton, hence, at Liverpool 11th ultimo.
Barque Ann and Alice, Messenger, hence, at Bilboa 8th ult.
Barque Guiona, Holmes, cleared at Savannah 26th ult., for Montevideo.
Brig Herald, Wood, at Sagua 12th ult for Philadelphia—another account says for New Orleans.
Brig E. A. Barnard, Crowell, for Philadelphia, sailed from Messina 6th ult.
Brig Waverly, Terry, hence, at Dardanelles 29th Jan., and cleared for Constantinople.
Brig Sarah Gilmore, Clifford, for Philadelphia, sailed from Savannah 27th ult.
Schr E. H. Rich, Hopkins, hence, at Lisbon 6th ult.
Schrs L. & M. Reed, Steelman; Almira Wooley, King; and E. J. Hersty, Heraty, from Boston for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 25th ult.
Schrs Henrietta Simmons, Godfrey; Marion, Darrah; Sarah Simmons, Gandy; and C. W. Locke, Huntley, hence for Boston; Manatico, Claypole, from Boston for Philadelphia; and Louisa, from St. John, N. B., for do., at Holmes' Hole 26th ult.
Schrs J. M. Bayles, Arnold; J. Farnum, Kelly; and J. Payne, Kelly, all from Providence for Philadelphia, at New York 26th ult.
Schrs N. E. Benedict, Elliott, and Helen Woodward, Reed, from New Haven for Philadelphia, at New York 26th ult.

TO RENT.

FOR RENT, The Desirable Residence, No. 1614 CHESNUT Street,

Containing TEN ROOMS, with all the modern improvements. Apply to GUMMEY & SONS, 2 23 No. 733 WALNUT Street.

FOR RENT.—PREMISES, No. 809 CHESNUT Street, for Store or Office. Also, OFFICES AND LARGE ROOMS suitable for a Commercial College. Apply at 6 24¾ BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

TO LET—A LARGE MODERN-BUILT House, Coach House, Tenant House, and five acres of ground, handsomely laid out, two minutes walk from Day's Lane Station, Germantown. Apply to [2 23 12t*] J. ARMSTRONG.

TO RENT.—WHARVES ON WINDMILL ISLAND; east and west sides, and also on canal. Apply to TATHAM & BROTHERS, 2 26 6t* No. 226 S. FIFTH Street.

TO RENT—AN OFFICE SUITABLE FOR A physician or a lawyer, with or without board, at No. 1121 GIRARD Street. 2 1 tf

WANTS.

WANTED—LOCAL AND TRAVELLING Agents in every city and town in the United States. Great inducements offered to active men. Call or address, with stamp, WOOD & CO., Room 16 No. 409 CHESNUT Street, Phila. 2 6 3m

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A BEAUTIFUL, DURABLE & CHEAP ARTICLE. The Gypsum gives the walls a brilliant gloss, will not rub off, and is therefore more durable, is easily mixed, and costs no more than the common Lime, and its sanitary qualities are excellent: it is therefore in every respect unsurpassed by anything of the kind ever offered to the public.

Satisfied that all who test it will never again use Lime, the inventor would ask you to study your interest by giving the Gypsum a trial.

Orders received for applying the Gypsum. Particular attention paid to Parlor and Store Ceilings.

JOHN MAXWELL, No 1230 S. FIFTH Street, Philadelphia. Sold by Grocers generally. 2 22mws 6t

DR. KINKELIN, AFTER A RESIDENCE and practice of thirty years at the Northwest corner of Third and Union streets, has lately removed to South ELEVENTH Street, between MARKET and CHESNUT.

His superiority in the prompt and perfect cure of all recent, chronic, local, and constitutional affections of a special nature, is proverbial.

Diseases of the skin, appearing in a hundred different forms, totally eradicated; mental and physical weakness, and all nervous debilities scientifically and successfully treated. Office hours from 8 A. M to 8 P. M.

LARZELERE & BUCHEY, Custom House Brokers and Notaries Public, No. 405 LIBRARY Street. All Custom House Business transacted. PASSPORTS PROCURED.

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RICHMOND & CO., Successors to Atwood & Hopper, FURNITURE WAREROOMS, No. 45 South SECOND St., (East Side, Brown Stone Building), 2 25 1m PHILADELPHIA.

AVISO. MEUBLES FINO EN EXHIBICION, in Serie de Cuartos, COLOCADO COMO Salas de recibimiento y CUARTOS DE CAMARA. GEORGE J. HENKELS, THIRTEENTH AND CHESNUT, 1 8mrp PHILADELPHIA.

CARPETINGS.

GREAT REDUCTION. $50,000 WORTH OF OUR STOCK OF CARPETINGS Have been reduced in price to close out early and make room for NEW SPRING GOODS. REEVE L. KNIGHT & SON, 1222 CHESNUT STREET, 1 29 fmwlmrp PHILADELPHIA.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

BARTLETT, No. 33 SOUTH SIXTH STREET, *Begs to Announce his New Styles of Gents' Boots and Shoes, for Spring Wear, and is now ready to receive and fulfil all orders which the public may favor him with.* 10 16 fmwl

FASHIONABLE BOOTS AND SHOES MADE TO ORDER, IN THE LATEST STYLES, ON THE MOST REASONABLE TERMS. GIVE US A CALL. G. N. LEE. J. B. CHARLON. 2 18 1m No. 214½ South TENTH Street.

THE PRINCIPAL DEPOT FOR THE SALE OF REVENUE STAMPS No. 304 CHESNUT STREET. CENTRAL OFFICES, No. 105 S. FIFTH ST., (Two doors below Chesnut street), AND No. 432 WALNUT STREET, (Penn Building), ESTABLISHED 1862.

The sale of Revenue Stamps is still continued at the Old-Established Agency.

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AMUSEMENTS.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 7:30. MONDAY, and till further notice, A. W. Young's Comedy of A VICTIM OF CIRCUMSTANCES. Virginie de Merlon.....Mrs. JOHN DREW. Aided by the Full Company. After which the Great Drama, THE CORSICAN BROTHERS. Louis del Franchi, } Fabien del Franchi, } .....Barton Hill. Chateau-Renaud.....Mr. L. James. Emilie de Lesparre.....Miss Lizzie Price. Mme. del Franchi.....Mrs. Maeder. MONDAY—MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.

WALNUT ST. THEATRE, BEGINS AT 7½. This (Monday) EVENING, March 1, NINETEENTH NIGHT of the world-renowned comedians and original impersonators of Irish and Yankee life, Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS. FIRST NIGHT of the Romantic Irish Drama, written expressly for Mr. and Mrs. Williams by John Brougham, Esq., entitled THE EMERALD RING. with new scenery and novel mechanical effects. Mike Macarty.....Mr. BARNEY WILLIAMS. Maggie Macarty.....Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS.

FOX'S AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE.—ENGAGEMENT OF THE JAPS for a limited number of nights. The great JAPS and the original ALL-RIGHT. EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS. MADISON ORBEY'S NEW MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT. MONDAY, March 1, and every Night. [3 1* Admission, 50c. No extra charge for reserved seats at Trumpler's Music Store, No. 926 Chesnut street.

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN, Nos. 720, 722, 724, and 726 VINE Street. THE GRAND ORCHESTRION, formerly the property of the GRAND DUKE OF BADEN, purchased at great expense by JACOB VALER, of this city, in combination with FLAMER'S ORCHESTRA and Miss NELLIE ANDERSON, will perform EVERY AFTERNOON and EVENING at the above-mentioned place. Admission free. 1 13 tf

HORTICULTURAL HALL.—GERMANIA ORCHESTRA—PUBLIC REHEARSALS EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 3¾ P. M.—Tickets sold at the door, and at principal Music Stores. Packages of five for $1; single, 25 cents. Engagements can be made by addressing G. BERT, No. 1231 MONTEREY Street; Wittig's Music Store, No. 1021 Chesnut street; Andre's Music Store No. 1104 Chesnut street. 1 21 3m

CARL SENTZ' AND MARK HASSLER'S ORCHESTRA MATINEES, EVERY SATURDAY at 3½ P. M., IN MUSICAL FUND HALL. Single Admission, 50 cents. Package of 4 tickets, $1, at Boner's No. 1102 CHESNUT St., and at the Door. [1 14 tf

FOR THE LADIES.

REMOVAL OF THE TEMPLE OF FASHION.

Grand Opening of Spring Fashions MONDAY, March 1, 1869. For the better convenience of her patrons, MISS M. A. RINDER has removed her Dress and Pattern Rooms and Paper Pattern store to the northwest corner of ELEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets, Philadelphia, where she will be happy to see her friends and customers. Brilliant novelties of special interest. Elegantly trimmed patterns of latest, and most reliable styles for Ladies' and Childrens' Dress, Sleeves, suits, Waists, Paniers, and Childrens' Garments, Capes Coats, and Mantles, in endless variety, plain and trimmed, many styles of which are manufactured on the premises, and cannot be found elsewhere, single, and in sets for dressmakers and dealers, wholesale and retail. Dress and Cloak Making; Dresses made to fit with ease and elegance. The finest assortment of Ladies' Dress and Cloak Trimmings in the city, at the lowest prices. Orders executed at short notice. Embroideries, Handkerchiefs, Laces, Ribbons, Bridal Veils and Wreaths, Fine Jewelry, and Fancy Goods. Pinking and Goffering, Cutting and Fitting. A perfect system of Dress Cutting taught; price, $2 00, with chart. Patterns sent by mail or express to all parts of the Union. Do not forget our new location, N. W. corner ELEVENTH and CHESNUT streets 2 27tf

1115. WM. T. HOPKINS' 1115. LADIES' EMPORIUM, No. 1115 CHESNUT St. (Girard Row).

Largest assortment and Best and Cheapest Goods in the city, in all the following lines:—
Manufacturer of Hopkins' Celebrated Champion Hoop Skirts, for Ladies, Misses, and Children, in over four hundred styles, shapes, lengths, and sizes.
Cobell, Satlor, and James Corsets, in eight different styles, manufactured expressly for our own sales, from $1 60 to $5.
33 different styles of superior fitting French woven Whalebone CORSETS from $1 to $7.
14 varieties of extra handsome Whalebone Corsets, from 75 cents to $2 50.
Shoulder Braces, Madam Foy's Corset Skirt Supporters, etc.
Mrs. Moody's Patent Self-adjusting Abdominal Corset, highly recommended by physicians, from $3 to $7.
FULL LINES OF LADIES' UNDERGARMENTS.
52 Bartram & Fantom's Family Sewing Machines, being gratuitously distributed to our customers for the purpose of getting them introduced. 2 25 3m

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JAMES B. SMITH & CO., BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. No. 27 South SEVENTH Street, 12 18 fmw3m] PHILADELPHIA.

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Prevents Rattling and Shaking of the Windows by the wind or other causes, tightens the sash, prevents the wind and dust from entering, easily attached, and requires but a single glance to judge of its merits. Call on the General Agent, C. P. ROSE, No. 727 JAYNE Street, Between Market and Chesnut, 12 11 fmw3m Philadelphia.

MERRICK & SONS, SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, No. 430 WASHINGTON AVENUE, Philadelphia; WILLIAM WRIGHT'S PATENT VARIABLE CUT OFF STEAM-ENGINE, Regulated by the Governor. MERRICK'S SAFETY HOISTING MACHINE, Patented June, 1868. DAVID JOY'S PATENT VALVELESS STEAM HAMMER. D. M. WESTON'S PATENT SELF-CENTERING, SELF-BALANCING CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR-DRAINING MACHINE AND HYDRO EXTRACTOR, For Cotton or Woollen Manufacturers. 7 15mw

GALVANIZED CABLE FENCING. The Cheapest and most Enduring Fence for Farmers, Railway Companies, or Country Seats. Samples seen at the office of PHILIP S. JUSTICE, No. 14 North FIFTH Street, 2 5 1m PHILADELPHIA.

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AMUSEMENTS.

CONCERT HALL. GRAND OPENING NIGHT, INAUGURATION EVENING. THURSDAY, MARCH 4, 1869, OF THE GREAT ARABIAN NIGHTS' COMBINATION ENTERTAINMENT Comprising Fifty Beautiful Tableaux, WITH A GRAND COMBINATION OF TALENT. CARLETON, The Great IRISH COMEDIAN and VOCALIST will appear in his unequalled characters:—
THE DUBLIN DANCING MASTER, PAT McCANN, DANDY PAT, JOLLY IRISHMAN, IRISH SOLDIER BOY, WHISTLING PAT, HAPPIEST PADDY OUT, PIG AND THE STILE, Etc. Etc. Etc. Etc.
PROFESSOR M. O'REARDON, the ORIGINATOR and INVENTOR of the TUMBLERONICON, will appear in his GREAT SPECIALTY of playing THREE DISTINCT TUNES at once. The management is so happy to announce the arrival from London and engagement of SIGNOR CHARLES GARNIO, the Great Vocalist and Caricaturist, from the Alhambra, London. In his unequalled Character Songs:—
MAJOR WELLINGTON DE BOOTS, GUINEA PIG BOY, FASHIONABLE FRED, PRETTY LITTLE FLORA, THE LANCASHIRE LASS, THE EEL PIE SHOP, THE TAME ELK OF THE BOOTS, WALKING IN THE ZOO, UP IN A BALLOON, IMMENSE A KOFF (Russian), I LIKE TO BE A SWELL, THE THOROUGHBRED, HARD AS STEEL, Etc. Etc. Etc. Etc.
During the Evening, MISS CARRIE VERNON, the Accomplished Vocalist, from London, will sing several of her popular songs and ballads, together with a great array of other talent.
FOR PARTICULARS SEE BILLS OF THE DAY. The Entertainment will conclude each evening with a GRAND PRESENTATION OF ONE HUNDRED VALUABLE GIFTS TO THE AUDIENCE. [2 22 3t
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, Commencing at 2½ o'clock.
TICKETS:.....FIFTY CENTS
RESERVED SEATS.....SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS
MARSHALL & CO.....PROPRIETORS
GEORGE GORDON.....DIRECTOR

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—THE FRENCH OPERA. JAMES FISK, JR.....Proprietor. ADOLPH BIRGFELD.....Director and Manager. BRIEF SEASON OF GRAND OPERA BOUFFE, consisting of SIX NIGHTS AND ONE MATINEE, by the Combined Troupes of PARISIAN ARTISTS.
MONDAY EVENING, March 1, LA PERICHOLE. Opera Comique, in three acts, by Offenbach. MLLE. IRMA, MONS. AUJAC. Messrs. Leduc, Edgard, Hamilton, etc. etc.
TUESDAY EVENING, March 2, ORPHEE AUX ENFERS. Grand Spectacular Opera Bouffe, in four acts, by J. Offenbach. MLLE. TOSTEE, MONS. DECRE. Messrs. Leduc, Lagriffoul, Duchesne, Guidon, Miles. Duclos, Rose, Tholer, etc. etc.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 3, BARBE BLEUE. Opera Bouffe, in four acts, by Offenbach. MLLE. IRMA, MONS. AUJAC. Mesdames Hamilton, Tholer, Rose, etc. Messrs. Lagriffoul, Tholer, Francis, Edgard, Dardignac, etc. etc.
THURSDAY EVENING, March 4, LA BELLE HELENE. Opera Bouffe, in three acts, by Offenbach. MONS. TOSTEE, MLLE. DECRE. Mesdames Duclos, Rose, Mathilde, Tholer. Messrs. Leduc, Lagriffoul, Duchesne, etc.
FRIDAY EVENING, March 5, LA CHANSON DE FORTUNIO. Opera Comic, in one act, by Offenbach. Mlle. Irma, Messrs. Leduc and Francis, Mesdames Tholer, Rose, Mathilde, etc. etc. AND LES BAVARDS. Opera Comique, in two acts, by Offenbach. SATURDAY AFTERNOON, AT 2, GRAND GALA MATINEE, LA GRANDE DUCHESSE. Opera Bouffe in four acts, by Offenbach. MLLE. TOSTEE, M. AUJAC

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),

AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,

NO. 108 *S. THIRD STREET,*

PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty cents for two months, invariably in advance of the time ordered.

MONDAY, MARCH 1, 1869.

Who Are Competent Witnesses?

THERE is a bill pending in the State Legislature at the present time which is so important in its every-day application that we cannot but direct public attention to its provisions. It is not a private bill, on the private calendar, and will not, we fear, receive that examination which *its* merits demand. The bill proposes to enlarge the rule of evidence in Pennsylvania, and to make all parties in interest capable of testifying in all matters in which they are concerned. We have already referred to the statute, and would again urge its passage. A careful inspection of the intention of such a law will convince all of its paramount importance. The old law forbade any one being examined on the stand as a witness in any civil suit, if he was in any way, either directly or remotely, interested in its decision. It forbade even those who did not appear on the record, but had an equitable interest in the result, to have any question put to them. But the necessities of numerous cases, and the evident absurdity of shutting off from the jury the facts which might be known only to those excluded, led to a modification, and it is now much more restricted even in Pennsylvania. Any slacking of the law soon showed the mistaken nature of the former rule. It was found by experience that it was safer and more reasonable to leave all the facts to the jury, after having them laid before them, and let them judge of the value to be attached to any particular part of the evidence, than it was to keep from them the statements of those interested. In other words, let all testify, and let the jury judge of their credibility. The consequence was the passage of an act of Parliament in Great Britain, cancelling all ineligibility to testify from these grounds, and admitting both plaintiff and defendant to the witness stand. Massachusetts, New York, Ohio, and many other States followed suit, and the United States Courts also adopted the new rule, so that to-day, in a majority of the States, and in all the United States Courts, the evidence of both plaintiff and defendant is admitted. Pennsylvania, however, has held out in opposition, and adheres to the old rule. True it is that a son can testify for a father, a brother for a brother, and a dear friend for his friend. The credibility of such is left to the jury, but a partner cannot testify for a partner. Is it not reasonable to suppose that the influence of paternal affection is as strong a tendency to bias a witness as any pecuniary consideration? If the witness is presumed to be so far prejudiced in one case as to be excluded, why should he be admitted in the other? The truth is that the jury can generally judge pretty correctly as to the value to be attached to a witness, and they can do so much more clearly than any rule of evidence can. The surest way to secure justice is to allow all the light possible in the case in dispute, to let both parties tell their own story, to let the jury see the motive and the facts which led to the transaction, and to let them decide according to their oaths. There is certainly an element of the ridiculous in a man being admissible as a witness on one side of Fifth street, and ineligible on the other side. Over the Post Office all can testify; over in the State House the same man is excluded. We think it time for the Legislature to do away with this absurd discrimination. Let us not continue behind all the other Commonwealths in what is a reasonable advancement in the right direction. To do so is to subject ourselves to the charge of fossilism, which is too appropriate. A large number of the Bar and of the Bench, as well as an almost unanimous sentiment on the part of the mercantile world, call for such an advance, and we hope that the bill now pending somewhere at Harrisburg will speedily become part of the law of Pennsylvania.

A SPICY AND SPIRITED DEBATE occurred in the House of Representatives on Saturday on a motion to concur in the Senate amendment to the Appropriation bill, by which nearly four millions of dollars would be added to the expenditures of the next fiscal year, and from seven to twelve millions of dollars annually for the next twenty years for the purpose of complying with the stipulations made by the roving commission which has recently negotiated treaties with the various tribes of Indians. Mr. Scofield declared that the amendments "involved the deepest villainy." Mr. Garfield contended that the whole policy upon which these treaties were based was ridiculous, and that "he never would vote a dollar that was to be expended through the filthy channels of the Indian Bureau;" and Mr. Logan alleged that "he should like to see Mr. Mix, the Chief Clerk of the Indian Bureau, mounted on a high horse, under the lead of the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. Windom), with lasso in hand, chasing the fourteen-year old Indian bucks to put breeches on them. What a beautiful sight, too, it would be to see a Camanche walking with a stove-pipe hat on his head before he got his breeches on!"

These sarcastic comments on the practical results of Indian diplomacy naturally excited the ire of the defenders of the Indian Bureau, and Mr. Windom suggested that "when they got up a caravan on the plains, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. Logan) should accompany it as a clown," to which the retort was quickly made that as the gentleman (Mr. Windom) will not be in the next Congress, his services as a jester "can be got cheap."

It is evident, from the feeling displayed, that a sharp battle is to be fought for the increase of the bounties which have enriched the favorites of the Indian Bureau, and if the Senate proposition prevails the American people will probably be compelled to foot a bill, during the next twenty years, amounting in the aggregate to several hundred millions of dollars.

The Adulteration of Drugs and Medicines.

A FEW days ago, in referring to the scandalous manner in which the public interests are neglected at Harrisburg, while our legislators devote their whole time and attention to schemes for private emolument, attention was called to the fact that little or nothing is heard about any measures to protect the community from adulterated drugs and medicines. Mr. John I. Rogers, of this city, who has charge of a bill in the House of Representatives designed to remedy the evils spoken of, informs us that, at the request of the Medical Society, he introduced a bill, providing, among other things, for the appointment of a Drug Inspector. The Judiciary Committee, however, being tired of bills creating inspectorships of nearly everything, declined to consider it, and the bill was in a fair way to be killed, but for the urgent request of Mr. Rogers, who undertook to prepare a substitute which would be acceptable to the committee. A new bill was accordingly drafted after further consultation with the Medical Society, and was reported to the House by Mr. Rogers. The bill provides that it shall be a misdemeanor, with a penalty not exceeding one thousand dollars and the costs of prosecution, for any one to adulterate drugs or medicines, or to sell or use them in the manufacture of medicinal preparations. To obviate the necessity for an Inspector of Drugs, it is provided that any resident physician, being a graduate of medicine and pharmacy, may complain under oath or affirmation, before any alderman or justice of the peace, that there are reasonable grounds for belief that impure drugs are being sold, and on such complaint a search warrant shall issue, and in case of conviction the impure, inert, or adulterated drugs or medicinal preparations shall be destroyed by order of the court.

A further delay was caused by the reference of the bill to the committee again at the request of the Drug Exchange for further amendment, prohibiting any but graduates of pharmacy from selling or mixing drugs. We are happy to think that Mr. Rogers is exerting himself for the public good at Harrisburg in this particular matter, and we willingly give him all due credit for his efforts in behalf of a suitable Drug bill. It is a little singular, however, that, while the Legislature appears to have no hesitation about creating inspectorships of "nearly everything," that there should be a difficulty about a matter of this kind, the necessity of which is everywhere acknowledged outside of the legislative halls.

Mr. Rogers' explanation, while it is satisfactory so far as he himself is concerned, does not relieve the other members of the Legislature from censure. A bill almost identical with the one introduced in the House was killed in the Senate, and it is very doubtful whether the one submitted by Mr. Rogers will pass. The Legislature has too many "jobs" on hand to give much time and attention to matters of this kind, that "have nothing in them." If the members of the Legislature had felt the slightest interest in the enactment of a law for securing the public against the injurious effects of adulterated drugs, a satisfactory measure could have been perfected and passed through both houses long ago. Mr. Rogers is one of the youngest members of the House of Representatives, he has his reputation yet to make, and we hope that he will push this matter to the utmost; and if he can secure the passage of his bill he will be entitled to the thanks of the community. The additional section prohibiting any but graduates of pharmacy from selling or mixing drugs is a good one, and ought to receive the favorable consideration of the Legislature.

KANSAS, on whose soil the opening battles of the great conflict between slavery and freedom were fought, has been the first to ratify the proposed amendment to the Federal Constitution prohibiting any State from denying or abridging the right to vote by reason of race or color. The vote in the upper house of the State Legislature was unanimous, and it was almost so in the lower house, as well. There is a peculiar appropriateness in this. The Border Ruffians of Missouri did what they could to secure Kansas to the cause of human bondage, and now she is the first State to ratify the amendment which puts the finishing touches on the tombstone of the "peculiar institution."

THE *Age* has a correspondent at Washington of an exceedingly nervous disposition. On Saturday the unfortunate man was thrown into a perfect paroxysm by listening to the speech of the ebony-hued Menard on the floor of the House of Representatives. "The scene," says the *Age* man, "was disgusting in the extreme, and ought to consign those who brought it about to eternal disgrace and infamy." We fear the poor fellow will be still more disgusted before he dies, unless he emigrates.

THE LOWER BRANCH of the State Legislature recently had under consideration a bill legalizing special contracts for interest at various rates above six per cent. A measure of this kind should undoubtedly be adopted. No fact is better known than that the value of money is constantly fluctuating, and it is as absurd to persist in maintaining the fiction that it never legally rises above six per cent., as it would be to attempt to regulate by law the market price of any other commodity, and to decide what the farmer should charge for his butter or the merchant for his dry goods. Thousands of business men and corporations are obliged to pay more than six per cent. interest, and it is impolitic, as well as unjust, to keep a law upon the statute-books which cannot and should not be enforced.

A Singular Affair.

ON Thursday the jury in the case of Samuel Holt, charged with the murder of Edward Byrnes, brought in a verdict of not guilty, on the ground that the pistol which was handed to them as the one with which the deed was committed was found to be broken. The pistol was one with a revolving barrel, containing three chambers, and was self-cocking. The barrel was fastened to the stock by a rod of iron that connected with the machinery of the trigger, and caused the barrel to revolve. On examination the fracture presented the appearance of a clean new break, and a spring projecting from the stock against the barrel prevented the two parts from remaining together without the aid of the rod. The pistol had been produced in Court at the former trial of Holt for the murder of Christopher Byrnes. It had been repeatedly handled by both the present and the former District Attorney and the prisoner's counsel, and no evidences of fracture were discovered until it came into the hands of the jury.

Taking it all in all, this is a very remarkable affair, and it shows the importance of the Court keeping the control of all the articles which may be offered as evidence in such cases as this. During the Twitchell trial, the counsel for the prisoner tried very hard to get possession of the blood-stained garments which were the mute witnesses of the murder of Mrs. Hill, and the Court very properly refused to allow them to go out of its possession, or to be handled in such a manner as to throw suspicion on them. The breakage of the pistol in the Byrnes homicide case and the acquittal of Holt are circumstances that will not cause the community to feel satisfied that matters connected with the trial were conducted altogether as they ought to have been.

ENGLISH VITAL STATISTICS.—The London *Spectator* says:—It appears from the quarterly report of the Registrar-General that the natural increase of the people of the United Kingdom, the births in excess of deaths, was at the rate of 1777 daily, or 410,000 a year. Emigration, however, carried off 391 daily, or 142,000 a year, leaving 268,000 as the final addition to the population. At this rate the kingdom increases by a Lancashire every ten years, or, say, a Savoy and Nice, and sends in the same time the population of a State like Massachusetts to America and the colonies. It is believed that other races are increasing as fast, but no other exerts the same centrifugal action upon its surplus, the Germans and the Chinese alone emigrating in large numbers. The total increase in America must be even greater, and together the speakers of English multiply by more than eighty millions per century; and be it remembered that there does not in the world exist a community of 10,000 Englishmen not under their own laws.

OBITUARY.

John Ericsson,

On Thursday last John Ericsson, the celebrated inventor and engineer, died at Richland, New York, from hydrophobia, caused by the bite of a dog several months ago.

John Ericsson was born in 1803 in the province of Vermeland, among the iron mountains of Sweden. His father was the proprietor of an iron mine, and the engineering tastes of young Ericsson, therefore, had ample opportunities for development. When only ten years of age he had constructed several complicated mechanical contrivances which attracted the attention of Count Platen, who procured him an appointment in the corps of Engineers, and at the age of twelve years he was appointed *Naveleur* on the grand ship canal of Sweden. In this capacity, in the year 1816, he was required to set out the work for more than six hundred men. At the age of seventeen he entered the Swedish army and was ordered upon a survey of the northern part of Sweden, which he conducted with such skill and accuracy as to secure the warmest approbation of his superiors. About this time he made some experiments showing how mechanical power may be produced, independently of steam, by the condensation of flame, and he succeeded in producing a motive power equal to a steam engine of ten horse power. In 1826 he obtained permission to visit England, where he applied himself with new ardor to his experiments, and produced a number of interesting mechanical inventions.

In 1829 a prize was offered by the Liverpool and Manchester Railway for the best locomotive engine. Ericsson undertook to compete at seven weeks' notice, and by a principle of artificial draught which he used, he succeeded in making fifty miles an hour, and won the prize. In 1833 Ericsson brought before the scientific world in London his caloric engine, the acting medium employed being atmospheric air. The machine constructed by him was an ordinary engine of five-horse power, and it excited much interest, but the unfavorable opinion of some scientific men operated to retard its success. In the meantime, however, Ericsson applied himself to the perfection of another idea, the screw propeller, and he constructed a model which acted so well as to convince him of the practicability of the invention. He next built a boat forty feet long, which, when first put in motion, glided through the water at the rate of ten miles an hour, and her power to tow large vessels was proved by her propelling schooners of one hundred and forty tons burden at the rate of seven miles an hour, and the American packet ship Toronto was towed up the Thames at the rate of five miles an hour. Notwithstanding the success of these experiments, the English engineers refused to countenance the invention, and he could not excite the interest of the Board of Admiralty, so he turned his attention to the New World. Mr. Francis B. Ogden, the American Consul at Liverpool, became convinced of the value of Ericsson's invention, and introduced him to the notice of Robert F. Stockton, of the United States Navy, who undertook to secure the favorable consideration of the United States Government for the new propelling apparatus, and he succeeded in persuading Ericsson to abandon his professional engagements in England and to take up his residence in the United States.

Ericsson fixed his residence in New York in 1839, and after about two years' delay, the necessary authority was obtained for building the Princeton from his designs and under his superintendence. The Princeton was a very peculiar vessel in all respects, and her steam machinery fulfilled the most important requisites for a war steamer, combining lightness, compactness, simplicity, and efficiency, and being wholly placed out of the reach of the enemy's fire. Ericsson's claim for the payment of his expenses, time and labor was not allowed by the Navy Department; and we believe that the inventor did not receive the money due him up to the day of his death. While thus engaged in other projects he still kept in view his great idea of the caloric engine, and in 1853, through the liberality of Mr. John B. Kitching, of New York, he tested the efficiency of his invention on the Ericsson, a ship of two thousand tons. The engines operated well, but the speed attained was not sufficient to pronounce the experiment a perfect success, and the idea of using the caloric engine for sea going vessels was abandoned. The inventions perfected by Mr. Ericsson are almost innumerable, and many of them are of the highest value and importance. Perhaps his greatest achievement was the invention of the Monitor, which conquered the Rebel ram Merrimac in Hampton Roads, and completely revolutionized modern naval warfare. The facts with regard to the performances of this vessel and those which were built on the same model are still fresh in the minds of the public. Since the war Mr. Ericsson has been engaged in a variety of experiments, and a new engine to be moved by the concentration of the sun's heat has occupied much of his time and attention. Mr. Ericsson was of medium height, square shouldered, and of great physical strength and endurance. He was gifted with indomitable perseverance, and his achievements entitle him to be ranked with the greatest men of the age. As an engineer he will leave a reputation second to none.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ COLD WEATHER DOES NOT CHAP or roughen the skin after using WRIGHT'S ALCONA EDGLYARIN TABLETS OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERIN. Its daily use makes the skin delicately soft and beautiful. It is delightfully fragrant, transparent, and incomparable as a toilet Soap. For sale by all Druggists. h. & G. A. WRIGHT, 2 42 No. 624 CHESNUT Street.

☞ NOTICE.—I AM NO LONGER EXtracting Teeth without pain for the Colton Dental Association. Persons wishing teeth extracted absolutely without pain by fresh Nitrous Oxide Gas, will find me at No. 1027 WALNUT Street. Charges suit all. 1 26 3m DR. F. R. THOMAS.

☞ REPUBLICAN INVINCBILES.—A general meeting of the Club will be held at the Union Club House, No. 1105 CHESNUT Street, MONDAY, March 1, 1869, at 7½ o'clock P. M.

Members and others desiring to accompany the delegation to Washington are invited to attend.

Tickets can be had during the evening.

WILLIAM McMICHAEL, President.

WILLIAM L. FOX, Secretary. 1t

☞ PHILADELPHIA UNIVERSITY.—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—J. P. FISHER, Esq., President; Rev. J. P. W. INGRAHAM, Vice President; E. METZGER, Secretary; W. PAINE, Treasurer; JOHN O'BYRNE, Solicitor.

A full course of Lectures, including all departments of Medicine and Surgery, to commence on the first Monday in March, and continue until the first of July.

For particulars apply to W. PAINE, M. D., Dean of the Faculty, University Building, NINTH and LOCUST Streets. 2 25 6t

☞ OFFICE OF THE FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 27, 1869.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, ALFRED G. BAKER, Esq., was unanimously elected President in place of Charles N. Bancker, Esq., deceased; and GUSTAVUS S. BENSON, Esq., was unanimously elected a Director of the Company to fill the vacancy in the Board.

3 1 3t J. W. McALLISTER, Secretary.

☞ VESSEL OWNERS' AND CAPTAINS' ASSOCIATION, OFFICE, No. 309 WALNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 24, 1869.

The annual meeting of the Vessel Owners' and Captains' association will be held at the COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE ROOMS, on WEDNESDAY, March 3, 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M., when an election will be held for a Board of Directors for the ensuing year.

2 27 3t CHARLES H. STEELMAN, Secretary.

☞ THIRD MUSICAL AND LITERARY ENTERTAINMENT in the WEST ARCH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner EIGHTEENTH, MONDAY, March 1, 8 P. M.

Reading by Rev. NOAH H. SCHENCK, D. D., of Brooklyn, New York. Tickets, 50 cents. 2 27 2t

☞ WEST JERSEY RAILROAD COMPANY.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, CAMDEN, Feb. 27, 1869.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—The Interest Warrants or Coupons of the Bonds of the Loan of $400,000 falling due March 1, 1869, will be paid on and after that date, at the Office of the Company in Camden, N. J., by GEORGE J. ROBBINS, 2 27 2t Treasurer W. J. R. R. Co.

☞ SALEM RAILROAD BONDS.

OFFICE OF TREASURER W. J. R. R. CO., CAMDEN, Feb. 26, 1869.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—The Interest Warrants of the Bonds of the Salem Railroad of the Loan of $100,000 falling due March 1, 1869, will be paid at the Office of the West Jersey Railroad Company, Camden, N. J., by GEORGE J. ROBBINS. 2 27 2t Treasurer W. Jersey R. R. Co.

☞ NOTICE.—OFFICE OF THE COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE FOR THE SECOND DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

February 25, 1869.

Mr. JOHN LYON having resigned the position of Deputy Collector of this district, has no longer any authority to act in that capacity.

2 25 3t JOHN M. DIEHL, Collector.

☞ OLD OAKS CEMETERY COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE, NO. 513 WALNUT STREET.

The Company is now prepared to dispose of lots on REASONABLE TERMS. The advantages offered by this Cemetery are well known to be equal if not superior to those possessed by any other Cemetery. We invite all who desire to purchase burial lots to call at the office, where plans can be seen and all particulars will be given. Deeds for lots sold are ready for delivery.

RICHARD VAUX, President.
PETER A. KEYSER, Vice-President.
MARTIN LANDENBERGER, Treasurer,
MICHAEL NISBET, Secretary. 1 11 6m

☞ STEAM BOILER EXPLOSIONS.—ASHCROFT'S Railway, Steamship, and Engineer's Supply Store, No. 133 S. FOURTH Street, Steam and Water Gauges, Improved Safety Valves, and Low Water Indicators for preventing steam boiler explosions, and every variety of Engineers' supplies. 2 26 6t4p

☞ "A PENNY SAVED IS EQUAL TO two Earned."—The time to save money is when you earn it, and the way to save it is by depositing a portion of it weekly in the old FRANKLIN SAVING FUND, No. 136 S. FOURTH Street, below Chesnut. Money in large or small amounts received, and five per cent. interest allowed. Open daily from 9 to 3, and on Monday evenings from 7 to 9 o'clock. CYRUS CADWALLADER, 2 16 Treasurer.

☞ BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE IS THE cheapest and best article in the market for bluing clothes.

IT DOES NOT CONTAIN ANY ACID.

IT WILL NOT INJURE THE FINEST FABRIC.

It is put up at WILTBERGER'S DRUG STORE, No. 233 N. SECOND Street, Philadelphia, and for sale by most of the grocers and druggists.

The genuine has both BARLOW'S and WILTBERGER'S names on the label; all others are COUNTERFEIT.

BARLOW'S BLUE will color more water than four times the same weight of indigo. 1 27 w f 3m

☞ BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful, *black or brown*, sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. 4 17 mwf

☞ MESSRS. STEWART & CO., Upholsterers, Brooklyn, N. Y., state, in regard to Elastic Sponge, that they "furnished several churches with cushions to the entire satisfaction of the parties interested, after putting it to the thousand and one tests of Church Committees. 3 3 mwf

ENGAGEMENT AND WEDDING RINGS.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF COIN AND 18 KARAT ALWAYS ON HAND.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO., Jewellers,

rp NO. 902 CHESNUT STREET.

MARCH 1, 1869.

HOMER, COLLADAY & CO.,

IN OPENING

THEIR NEW ESTABLISHMENT,

IN

CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE BROAD,

DESIRE TO CALL ATTENTION TO THE FOLLOWING DISPOSITION OF THE DIFFERENT DEPARTMENTS OF THEIR BUSINESS.

SILK DEPARTMENT.

This embraces not only the choicest productions of Lyons in the way of Novelties, but every article for service from the best quality and make of BEST SILKS to the most moderate priced that can be relied upon and recommended.

MANTILLA DEPARTMENT

Will comprise all the Novelties of Paris as they appear in that Emporium of Style and Fashion. Here also will be found goods to suit the most moderate ideas.

DRESS-MAKING DEPARTMENT.

This Department will be in charge of most competent persons, and with our facilities for manufacturing, and our intimate connections in Paris, we hope to make it an entire success. Promptitude and attention will be given to orders.

SHAWL DEPAETMENT

Will be found replete with all the desirable styles of this article. We shall offer at our opening the most elegant lot of INDIA SHAWLS yet offered in this city.

DRESS GOODS.

Every article used for Dresses, whether of French, English or German production, will be represented on the shelves of this Department. Also the best makes of American manufacture. It will be our aim to present for sale every style and quality, so to suit every taste and need.

LINGERIE.

This Department is intended to supply every article of Ladies' and Misses' Underwear. Also, Infants' and Children's Dresses, Wedding Outfits, etc. etc. A supply will always be found on hand, and orders will be taken for special wants.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

We have increased this Department in scope, and are prepared to supply all demands, from the most moderate priced to the finest article made, in every size and in all varieties.

LACE AND EMBROIDERIES

Will contain every Novelty of the seasons as they occur, including Collars, Barbes, Handkerchiefs, Point and Brussels, Chemisettes, Sleeves, and a host of small articles too numerous to detail.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.

A full stock of Linens, Linen Sheetings, Table Damasks, Napkins, etc., of the most tried and approved manufactures, of Irish and French make, will always be found, together with all the requisite material for starting housekeeping, and a so for replenishing.

N. B.—HOMER, COLLADAY & CO. wish emphatically to state that they intend to show at all times the Best Assorted Stock of Goods, but they are determined to sell them at as low prices as any house in this country. 2 27 6t

THE NEW WHEEL-OCIPEDE.

An Old Vehicle with a New Name.

It has only one wheel,
Neither treadle nor saddle;
It is built in such shape
That you don't have to straddle.
The man who propels it
Takes hold with his hands
Of two parallel bars,
And on the ground stands;
Puts his feet then in motion,
One after the other,
While the vehicle goes
Without any bother.
This funny machine
Has no painting or gilding;
It is useful to carry
Material for building—
Shingles and shavings,
Bricks, lime, and plaster—
And the lighter the load,
It can travel the faster.
It is better than *Bicycle*,
For it isn't so narrow,
And our *Wheel-ocipede*
We will call a *Wheelbarrow!*

Velocipeders, Wheelbarrowists, Pedestrians, and all other sorts and conditions of men and boys, are invited to continue their investigations of our mammoth stock of seasonable masculine raiment.

For the closing winter and the opening spring, we have the thick coat, the thin coat, the elegant Melton, the silk-mixed, the steel-mixed, and, in a word, everything you want, and at such prices as will certainly please you.

ROCKHILL & WILSON'S

GREAT BROWN-STONE CLOTHING HALL,

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

CIGARS.

HAVANA CIGARS.

Fresh lots imported by every steamer, viz.: Partagas; Cabanas; Cabargas; Comerciante; Murias; Upmann; Ramilleter; Espanola; Figaro, etc., comprising a splendid assortment of sizes, offered at low prices.

Also, continue manufacturing the cigars so well and favorably known under our copyrighted, standard brands of

"MARIANA RITA." "FRA DIAVOLO."
"FLEUR DE LYS." "LOUIS D'OR."

Great variety of sizes; good quality at low cost.

Call and examine or send for samples.

S. FUGUET & SONS,

IMPORTERS and MANUFACTURERS,

2 27 1mrp No. 229 S. FRONT STREET.

PIANOS.

STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND square and upright Pianos, at BLASIUS BROS.' No. 1006 CHESNUT Street. 3 1 1m

CHICKERING Grand, Square and Upright PIANOS. DUTTON'S, 11 3tf No. 914 CHESNUT Street.

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.

Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished, at F. MADEIRA'S, No. 125 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 6m

IF YOU WANT A DELIGHTFUL SPRING BED, neat, healthy, and comfortable, use the Self-fastening Bed Springs, $1 25 per doz. Satisfaction guaranteed. 204 S. 2d St. [1 23 3m

FLOUR.

WM. B. THOMAS & CO.,

THIRTEENTH and WILLOW Sts.,

MANUFACTURERS

OF

"PASTRY,"

"PREMIUM,"

"RED STONE,"

AND

UNEQUALLED XXX BAKERS' FLOUR,

ALL [2 17 1m

Warranted to Give Satisfaction.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

Flour Dealers and Grocers, Take Notice.

LANGLEY'S

CELEBRATED FAMILY FLOUR

Again in the Market.

"Ivory Sheaf," "Rural,"
"Neds," "Langley."

The above brands of FLOUR are now arriving from the mills, and will be constantly on hand, and for sale in lots to suit to purchasers, by

BROOKE, COLKET & CO.,

FLOUR AND GRAIN DEALERS,

1727, 1729, 1731 and 1733 MARKET St.,

2 16 1mrp PHILADELPHIA.

CHOICE FAMILY FLOUR,

For the Trade or at Retail.

EVERY BARREL WARRANTED.

KEYSTONE FLOUR MILLS,

NOS. 19 AND 21 GIRARD AVENUE,

2 19 1mrp East of Front street.

COLLARS.

THE NEW

Round End Collars,

BOZ AND DORE,

MANUFACTURED BY THE

Keystone Collar Company,

No. 627 CHESNUT St., Philadelphia,

CONTROL THE MARKET BY THEIR

SUPERIORITY.

Sold everywhere. Ask for them. 3 1 mwf 3t

EMPIRE SLATE MANTEL WORKS.—J. B KIMES, No. 2126 CHESNUT Street. 1 12 wf 3m

WILLIAM B. GREEN, BRICKLAYER, NO. 1520 S. FIFTH Street. 3 12 1mrp

S. GARTLAND, UNDERTAKER, 28 South THIRTEENTH Street. 12 22 6m

GRANT.

What He Thinks of the Cuban Insurrection—Whom He May Appoint from Pennsylvania.

The New York *Herald* has the following from Washington yesterday:—

The attention bestowed upon Cuban matters recently in Congress is due to the efforts of General James H. Van Allen, of New York, who arrived here a few days ago from Havana, after an interesting voyage in the yacht Henrietta. During his brief stay in Cuba General Van Allen had clandestine interviews with several revolutionary leaders, and was put in possession of valuable information to be communicated to our Government. From his own observation and what he heard from the people about Havana, the General has no doubt whatever of the speedy success of the revolutionists. When he left Cuba he proceeded to Charleston, and thence hurried on to this city. On Friday morning he had a long interview with General Grant, to whom he communicated the information he had received from the revolutionary leaders, and explained the earnest desire of the Cubans to have our Government recognize their independence of Spain. General Grant listened with much interest, and spoke strongly in favor of giving some substantial recognition to the struggling Cubans. He was in favor of not only passing a resolution of sympathy, but also of authorizing the President to recognize the independence of Cuba whenever, in his judgment, he might deem the situation such as to justify the step. General Grant considered that the United States was under no obligations to Spain, seeing that she had afforded every accommodation to Confederate vessels and blockade runners during our late Rebellion. He authorized General Van Allen to represent his views to Senators and Congressmen, and to state that he favored the passage of a strong resolution. Accordingly, General Van Allen went among the Senators and Representatives, and the result has been the introduction of the two resolutions in favor of Cuba. Senator Sherman's resolution is strong, and quite acceptable to Cuban sympathizers. It is believed it will be reported favorably by the Foreign Relations Committee.

THE COMING MAN FROM PENNSYLVANIA.

The arrival of J. McKeonan, of Pennsylvania, yesterday, and the fact that he was whirled from the depot to General Grant's residence in the General's private carriage, set the Cabinet-makers and the Cabinet newsmongers on the alert. It was said that McKennan was certainly the coming man for the Cabinet from Pennsylvania. Then the inquiry arose, "Who is McKennan?" Very few seemed to know. It was ascertained that when General Grant attended the wedding of General Smith, of his staff, in Western Pennsylvania, he was the guest of Mr. McKennan. It was further discovered that McKennan's father was at one time a member of Congress from Pennsylvania, and held the position of Secretary of the Interior for four days under President Taylor, resigning because he could not stand the pressure of office seekers. Who McKennan himself is, further than the fact that he is his father's son, remains a mystery, only equalled by the still greater mystery of the object of his visit here at this time. Since it became known that Stuart would not be the man from Pennsylvania, the politicians from that State are at sea again, and are slow to give an opinion as to who the lucky man will be. In the absence of any one else, McKenna will answer for a few days as a subject of guesswork and speculation.

VICTORIA.

Her Address to the House of Lords.

Parliament reassembled on Tuesday, the 16th inst., after the Christmas vacation. The members of the lower house, with the Speaker at their head, having appeared at the bar of the House of Lords, the following royal message was read by the Lord Chancellor:—

My Lords and Gentlemen:—I recur to your advice at the earliest period permitted by the arrangements consequent upon the retirement of the late administration. And it is the special interest that I commend to you the resumption of your labors at a time when the popular branch of the Legislature has been chosen with the advantage of a greatly enlarged enfranchisement of my faithful and loyal people. I am able to inform you that my relations with all foreign powers continue to be most friendly, and I have the satisfaction to believe that they cordially share in the desire by which I am animated, for the maintenance of peace. I shall at all times be anxious to use my best exertions for the promotion of this most important object. In concurrence with my allies I have endeavored, by friendly interposition, to effect a settlement of the differences which have arisen between Turkey and Greece; and I rejoice that our joint efforts have aided in preventing any serious interruption of tranquility in the Levant. I have been engaged in negotiations with the United States of North America for the settlement of questions which affect the interests and the international relations of the two countries; and it is my earnest hope that the result of these negotiations may be to place on a firm and durable basis the friendship which should ever exist between England and America. I have learned with great grief that disturbances have occurred in New Zealand, and that at one spot they have been attended with circumstances of atrocity. I am confident that the Colonial Government and people will not be wanting either in energy to repress the outbreaks or in the prudence and moderation which, I trust, may prevent their recurrence.

An American Vessel Boarded by a Spanish Frigate.

The schooner Wide Awake of Chatham, Mass., Captain Levi C. Wing, arrived at Quarantine at 5:30 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, and anchored just above Burling slip at noon yesterday. The Wide Awake left Port Sal, Honduras, February 13, with a cargo of cocoanuts. About 9 o'clock on the evening of February 19, while the schooner lay becalmed about ten miles from Sand Key Light, on the Florida coast, the bright moonlight showed a large frigate approaching from the east. It soon stopped at a little distance from the schooner, and then began circling round in a very curious manner. Soon after ten the wind rose, the schooner tacked and stood on her course, the frigate instantly steamed up within twice its length of the schooner and fired a lee gun. The Wide Awake hove to immediately, and a launch carrying about twenty men and two officers came alongside, and the officers came on board and asked to see the schooner's papers. The captain demanded an explanation, and was informed that the frigate was a Spanish man-of-war from Havana in search of a steamer running arms from some American port in the Gulf of Mexico to the Cuban insurgents. The request to see the papers was politely renewed. They were shown, and proved entirely satisfactory, and the officer who acted as interpreter, and who said he was the engineer of the frigate, and the only man on board who spoke English, made ample apologies, and declared it was only a matter of form. After a stay of about twenty minutes, the two officers returned to their ship, wishing Captain Wing a good passage. The frigate steamed away at once after a steamer which had been sighted about an hour before by the schooner, while the latter resumed her course. Captain Wing thinks the engineer was somewhat intoxicated, and says it appeared from that officer's statements that several other American craft had been boarded in the same way. The name of the frigate, as nearly as can be remembered, was the Fernando de Cortello, or some similar name.—*N. Y. Tribune of this morning.*

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—2 P. M

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York wire the following:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	162	West. Union Tel.	37¾
N. Y. and Erie R.	36¾	Clev. and Tol. R. R.	106
Ph. and Read. R.	93¾	Toledo & Wabash	67¾
Mich. Southern	97½	Mil. & St. Paul com.	68¾
Clev. & Pittsb'g R.	91	Mil. & St. Paul prf	78¾
Chi. and N.W. com	82¾	Adams Express	60¾
Chi. and N.W. pref.	90¾	Wells, Fargo Exp.	29¾
Chi. and R. I. R.	127¾	United States Exp.	45
Pitts. & F. W.	121¾	Tenn. 6s, new	66
Pacific Mail S. Co.	101¾	Gold	132

Market steady.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC the combined *opera bouffe* company of Mr. James Fisk, Jr., under the direction of Adolph Birgfeld, Esq., will appear for a season of six nights and one matinee. New York has had so much *opera bouffe* that we should not be surprised at Offenbach being voted a bore in that locality, or that the lovers of music should begin to sigh for something more substantial just for a change. Sillabub is excellent for a dessert, but it is not every one who can enjoy it for a steady diet. In this city, with the exception of the performances of the Galton troupe, we have had scarcely any operatic entertainments this winter; and Offenbach will therefore be cordially welcomed, more especially as the season will be so short and the performances so varied that we will have no chance to get tired of Mr. Birgfeld, or the artists under his direction.

This evening the opera of *La Perichole* will be given, with Mad'lle Irmaand Messrs. Aujac, Leduc, Edgard, Hamilton, and others in the cast.

On Tuesday, *Orphee aux Enfer* will introduce Mad'lle Tostee, Messrs. Deore, Leduc, Lagriffoul, Duchesne, Guidon, and Mad'lles Duclos-Rose, and Tholer.

Barbe Bleue is announced for Wednesday, *La Belle Helene* for Thursday, and *La Chanson de Fortunio* and *Les Bavards* for Friday.

AT THE WALNUT John Brougham's new Irish drama of *The Emerald Ring* will be produced with new scenery, machinery, and novel mechanical effects. Mr. Barney Williams will appear as "Mike Macarty," and Mrs. Williams as "Maggie Macarty."

AT THE ARCH the new comedy of *A Victim of Circumstances*, which has been drawing crowded houses every night, will be withdrawn after the present week. To-morrow evening the melodrama of *The Corsican Brothers*, an exceedingly interesting and effective play if well acted, will be given as an afterpiece. Mr. Barton Hill will appear as "Louis del Franchi" and "Fabien del Franchi." *The Corsican Brothers* has not been performed at the Arch for about ten years, when William Wheatley sustained the double role of the brothers.

On next Monday evening Shakespeare's comedy of *Much Ado About Nothing* will be produced, with new scenery, new costumes, attractive music, and a cast embracing all the principal artists of the company. A couple of seasons ago Mr. Mackay performed the part of "Dogberry" in this comedy admirably at the Chesnut, during Mr. J. E. Murdoch's engagement, and made a great hit.

In a few weeks Mrs. Drew will produce a new comedy, entitled *Women Rule*, written by an eminent member of the Philadelphia bar. Everybody wishes to know who the author is.

AT THE CHESNUT Offenbach's comic opera of *Robinson Crusoe* will be produced this evening, with new scenery painted by George Berger and John Wiser, new costumes, appointments, etc. Miss Susan Galton and her troupe will appear for the last times during the present week.

On Monday next Bachman & Gardiner's Dramatic Company will commence an engagement.

AT THE AMERICAN the Japanese troupe will appear for the last times during the present week.

THE ARABIAN NIGHTS' ENTERTAINMENT, a combination of tableaux, song, dances, character sketches, musical performances, and other attractions, will open at Concert Hall on next Thursday evening. Carleton, the Irish comedian, Professor O'Reardon, performer on the "tumbleronicon," Signor Charles Garmio, caricaturist, and Miss Carrie Vernon, vocalist, will appear. A number of gifts will be distributed to the audience at each performance.

THE GERMANIA ORCHESTRA will give a public rehearsal at Horticultural Hall on Wednesday afternoon.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

CITY CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

Two Robberies Fastened on One Individual—A Gentleman Assaulted—Houses Robbed—Raid by the Police—Robbing a Fellow-Prisoner—Suspected of Larceny.

—The house of Jacob Marsh, in Young's place, between Peg and Noble streets, was entered on Friday night and a lot of wearing apparel stolen. The front window had been left open by its occupants on retiring for the night.

—On Saturday morning the plumbing shop of William Krauser, at No. 126 Green street, was broken into and robbed of pipe. David Weible was arrested by one of the Harbor police at Front and Noble streets, and all the property recovered in his possession. Alderman Kerr committed him in default of $1000 bail to stand trial at the present term of the Court.

—James Hubbard and Benjamin Fox have been held in $2000 bail by Alderman Jones for committing an assault and battery on a gentleman at Broad and Walnut streets, on Saturday night. There was no cause assigned for the attack on him.

—At 8 30 o'clock last evening, the house of Mrs. Naumann, at No. 411 Wharton street, was entered and robbed of $26 in cash. The door of the dwelling No. 429, Wharton street was found open by the police, but on searching it no one was found secreted, nor had anything been removed.

—On Saturday afternoon Sergeant Gilles, of the Third District, with a posse of the police, made a raid on a house kept by Mary Wolff, at Front and Union streets. She, with two young girls and two men, were taken into custody, all of whom were bound over for trial.

—William Wheeler was arrested in the Twelfth District Station for stealing a ring from a fellow-prisoner who was confined in the same cell on Saturday night. Alderman Hood sent him to prison to answer the offence.

—Edward Smith has been held by Alderman Kerr in $2000, on suspicion of having entered the premises of Joseph Galloway, at Twenty-third and Chesnut streets, and stealing $22 in money and some cigars.

FIRE ON MARKET STREET, AND SHAMEFUL CONDUCT OF SOME FIREMEN.—About 12 o'clock on Saturday night a fire broke out in the basement, No. 936 Market street, occupied in the front part by Thomas Woods, boot and shoemaker, and in the rear portion by Charles Williams as a brush manufactory. It originated from the stove in Woods' department having been left closed when the place was shut up for the night. Both of these gentlemen lose all their property in this part of the building, in consequence of fire and water, which was poured in the dwelling in a perfect deluge by the firemen, notwithstanding the orders to the contrary by the Chief Engineer. The first and upper floors of the house was occupied by Mr. Williams as a house furnishing establishment, all of which sustained considerable loss by fire and water, but principally by the latter. When the front doors were broken open, a number of individuals entered the place, all of whom, the policeman who was on duty says, wore fire badges. After the flames had been quenched, a large plate-glass case was found broken, and nearly all of its contents, consisting of fine table cutlery, stolen by somebody; and the presumption is that, only those wearing the badge of the Fire Department being admitted, the firemen removed these articles. Subsequent investigation has proven that one of these persons was a notorious thief.

Mr. Woods' loss is $8000, on which there is an insurance of $2000 in the Fire Association. Mr. Williams' stock is valued at $9600, and his loss is estimated at $6000, on which there is an insurance of $5000 in the County Insurance Company of Philadelphia.

FAST DRIVING.—Sergeant Reese has completely broken up the nuisance of fast driving on Broad street. A visit to that thoroughfare yesterday showed that the recent order of the Mayor was being complied with to the very letter, and the nuisance had been thoroughly abated. Sergeant Reese has a force of twelve men to assist him in the laudable work.

POLICE ARRESTS.—The following is the number of arrests made by the police during the month of February, which were divided among the districts as follows:—

District.		District.	
First	120	Fourteenth	49
Second	257	Fifteenth	44
Third	350	Sixteenth	128
Fourth	56	Seventeenth	51
Fifth	240	Eighteenth	92
Sixth	98	Reserve	106
Seventh	172	Del. Harbor	15
Eighth	84	Schuyl. Harbor	25
Ninth	143	Day Sergeants	20
Tenth	179	Chesnut Hill	1
Eleventh	78		
Twelfth	138	Total	2839
Thirteenth	52		

BUILDING STATISTICS.—The Building Inspectors have granted the following permits for the erection of buildings and for alterations and additions during the month of February:—

Dwellings—		Slaughter House	1
Two story	103	Stores	7
Three-story	139	Storehouses	5
Total	252	Taverns	2
Boiler House	1	Total	291
Factories	3	Alterations and additions	77
Horse House	1	Total	368
Sheds	3		
Shops	8		
Stables	8		

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY—ELECTION OF DIRECTORS.—The polls for the election of Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company were opened this morning at the office, Third street and Willing's alley, and up to this time the voting has been very spirited. They will continue open until 6 o'clock this evening. There has been but one ticket in the field, and it is as follows:—

Directors—J. Edgar Thomson, Josiah Bacon, Wistar Morris, George Black, Pittsburg; Samuel T. Bodine, Joseph B. Myers, Edward C. Knight, Washington Butcher, John M. Kennedy, and John Rice.

THE TAX ON TOBACCO.—Assessor Frazier has just received the following communication:—

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, Feb. 24, 1869.—Sir:—You state in your letter of the 23d instant that there is in your district a large quantity of tobacco manufactured since July 20, 1868, and put up as required by the act of that date, but unstamped, and you inquire whether such tobacco can be sold without stamps. I reply that no smoking or fine cut chewing tobacco, or snuff, can now be sold unless packed and stamped as required by law, no matter when the same was manufactured.

Very respectfully, E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

THE BOARD OF SURVEYS.—The regular stated meeting of the Board of Surveys was held this morning, President Kneass in the chair. Sewers were ordered to be constructed on Diamond street, between Front and Hancock street, and on Marshall street, to extend 200 feet north from Spring Garden street. A resolution was adopted recommending to Councils the construction of a 4 feet 6 inch sewer on the line of Berks street, from the sewer now laid at Uber street, eastward to the west line of Eighteenth street, thence along Eighteenth street, of five feet diameter, to the north line of Norris street, with two inlets and three manholes. Plans Nos. 230 and 231 were approved, and the Board adjourned.

REV. NOAH HUNT SCHENCK'S readings at the West Arch Street Church, to-night, will be the only time he will appear in Philadelphia. He is the most popular Rector in the Episcopal Church in Brooklyn, and has no superior, as a reader, in the country. His selections are chaste and full of interest, and we have no doubt this entertainment will really prove more attractive than either of the others. Among the slogers are Miss Bella Corkern, Miss Fannie Lamb, Dr. F. R. Thomas, and George F. Pierson.

SERIOUS INJURY.—Between 8 and 9 o'clock on Saturday night Joseph Hutchinson, an employe in the Water Works on the Delaware, at Wood street wharf, was oiling the machinery, when a pile of lumber accidentally fell over hurt him seriously. He was taken to his home in Winter street by Policemen Callahan and Coon, of the Eighteenth district.

RUN OVER BY A COAL CART.—About half-past 7 o'clock this morning Henry Young, aged twelve years, fell under the wheels of a coal-cart at Mascher and Master streets. The wheel passed over his head and body, inflicting very serious injuries. He was removed to his residence, No. 950 Norris street.

CITY ITEMS.

PRICES GREATLY REDUCED—*to close out Winter Stock of Men's, Youths' and Boys' Clothing.*

Half-way between Fifth and Sixth streets. } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA, AND No. 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

ENERGY TRIUMPHANT.—The lady readers of THE TELEGRAPH will welcome with rapturous delight the announcement that Messrs. Epstein & Haines, Dry Goods Dealers, will reopen to morrow morning their old store, No. 123 N. Ninth street, above Arch. Then and there will their spotless banner once more wave proudly unfurled to the passing breeze, on whose folds are emblazoned their time-honored motto, "Never to be undersold." Thirty thousand dollars' worth of bankrupt dry goods and notions will be offered at fabulous low prices—prices which *their old customers know how well to appreciate.* The *Sunday Transcript* which is considered authority on such matters, says Epstein & Haines the following merited compliment:—

"EPSTEIN & HAINES.—This well-known firm has once more resumed business at the old stand, No. 123 N. Ninth street above Arch. This will be good news to those who desire to get goods at reasonable prices, and at the same time secure an article which is more than is represented across the counter. Epstein & Haines believe in allowing no one to undersell them in the trade, and hence the reputation of the establishment as the cheapest in the city. They deserve great credit for their nerve and pluck in surmounting past difficulties, and in their announcement of a determination to 'fight it out' bravely, they must receive the warm encouragement of the public. A visit to this store is certain to result in pleasure and profit."

A MALARIOUS MONTH.—March, that gives us a new President, is also the inaugural month of many harassing disorder. Entangled in its fogs are the seeds of coughs, colds, and of that alternation of frigidity and fire, more widely known than admired called fever and ague. The only way to avoid these "little unpleasantnesses" is to render the system strong enough to fight off the atmospheric poison that produces them, and the best way to endow it with this repellent power is to tone it with HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.

If a wayfarer were credibly informed that a ruffian was waiting at the next corner, he would doubtless turn in his tracks and take a safer route to his destination. With just about the same amount of trouble, the attacks of diseases prevalent at this season may be evaded. Nay, the trouble will be less, for drug stores lie in every one's route, and every respectable druggist in the Union keeps on hand HOSTETTER'S BITTERS. The article is a staple of trade, and it would be as easy to find a grocery without sugar as the store of an apothecar, without this popular tonic remedy.

In view of the experience of the nation with regard to the article, during the space of twenty years, it seems almost unnecessary to recapitulate its merits to Americans. But as our population is increasing at the rate of a couple of millions a year, in the natural way and by immigration, it may be as well to hint to the rising generation and new arrivals (the old settlers know all about it) that HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS is the most wholesome and potent vegetable tonic ever manufactured; that it is a specific for debility, dyspepsia, biliousness, and miasmatic fevers; that it prevents, as well as cures, these complaints and their complications; that it is not "bad to take," and is absolutely harmless.

PURE, PLEASANT, PERFECT.—Let such as wish for a pure, pleasant, and life-renewing tonic, try Mr. Speer's "Standard Wine Bitters," and thereafter they will use none other. The most temperate use them with perfect impunity, as well as the most delicate females. They are not medicated, but simply made bitter by Peruvian Bark, Wild Cherry Bark, Calamus, Ginger, Snake Root, and other herbs and roots, the base being his pure wine. Sold by all druggists.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine jewelry and silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

THIRD EDITION

FROM THE CAPITAL.

Proceedings in the Senate and House of Representatives To-day.

FORTIETH CONGRESS—THIRD SESSION

Senate.

Continued from the Second Edition.

On motion of Mr. Williams, the Committee on Public Lands was discharged from the consideration of a large number of bills and memorials.

Mr. Stewart, from the Judiciary Committee, called up the bill for the removal of political disabilities.

Mr. Conness moved to strike out the name of Asa Rogers, of Virginia.

Mr. Stewart said there seemed to be a great difference of opinion in relation to the merits of Mr. Rogers, and he would neither favor nor oppose the motion to strike out.

Mr. Trumbull opposed the motion, and asked Mr. Conness the reasons for it.

Mr. Conness said it was because Mr. Rogers was still an arrant Rebel, unfit to have the privilege of citizenship.

Mr. Howard said the man had been elected Second Auditor of Virginia, and merely sought relief so as to be enabled to hold the office, without claiming to be a Unionman.

Mr. Trumbull said that each of the persons named in the bill had made a written application for relief, in which he had expressed his intention to obey the laws and sustain the Government. Mr. Rogers had done this and that was not consistent with the statement of Mr. Howard.

Mr. Willey was unable to give any information about Mr. Rogers' action during the war, or present attitude toward the Government, but he knew his reputation before the war to have been that of a gentleman of high character and standing in the community.

Mr. Howard read a letter, enclosing resolutions of the Grant and Colfax Club of Richmond, earnestly protesting against the removal of the disabilities of several office holders in Virginia, among them Mr. Rogers.

Mr. Ferry hoped the name of Mr. Rogers would not be stricken out.

He had observed that whenever any man holding office at the South applied for relief from his political disabilities, there was always a sufficient number of his neighbors who wanted the office for themselves, to get up a remonstrance.

Mr. Trumbull commented upon the fact that the Grant and Colfax Club of Richmond gave no reason against relieving Mr. Rogers, except that they thought "earnestly protested" against it. If the Senate of the United States was to be merely a body to register the decrees of the Grant and Colfax Club of Richmond and elsewhere in the South, it was time that fact should be known. This Grant and Colfax Club protested against the relief of certain office-holders is probably because they wanted the offices themselves.

Mr. Tipton—They have the right to them.

Mr. Trumbull—Because the people don't want elected them.

Mr. Howard—They have the right to the offices?

Mr. Trumbull asked Mr. Tipton whether he would like to have the majority of the people of ——— treated in that way?

Mr. Tipton said that no thing would ——— im better, if the majority of the people ——— were Rebels.

Mr. Conkling was not in favor of an indiscriminate removal of disabilities, but thought that Mr. Rogers, in consideration of his personal character and personal position, better entitled to the removal of his disabilities than many others who had had theirs removed.

Mr. Sawyer thought that the idea that no one at the South should have his disabilities removed unless he was recommended by the Republicans in his community, narrow, short-sighted and radically wrong. Every man of fair character applied to have his disabilities removed, it would be the best policy of the Government to remove them, and thereby win the support of the conservative and influential men of the south.

Mr. Nye said he had satisfactory information that the opposition to the relief of Mr. Rogers arose out of the fact that as Auditor of the State he stood in the way of the Governor's scheme to sell to outside parties the internal improvements of Virginia.

Mr. Frelinghuysen read the papers in the case of Mr. Rogers, showing that he had taken the oath of allegiance and avowed his intention to support the Government, and that the removal of his disabilities had been recommended by Generals Schofield and Stoneman, and leading members of the Republican party in Virginia.

Mr. Conness, in view of Mr. Frelinghuysen's statement, withdrew the motion to strike out the name of Mr. Rogers.

The morning hour having expired, the bill went over.

The motion of Mr. Sumner, the Committee on Foreign Relations was discharged from the consideration a large number of bills, resolutions, and memorials in relation to trade with Canada and other subjects.

Mr. Conkling offered a resolution, which was agreed to, calling upon the President for the correspondence during the last two years between the State Department and the United States Minister and the Secretary of Legation at Madrid.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the Army Appropriation bill.

The pending amendment was that offered by Mr. Sprague, declaring that the public domain within the jurisdiction of the United States, except that guaranteed by treaty to certain Indian tribes, to be the sole property of the United States and the occupants thereof, subject to the laws of the United States.

Mr. Sprague explained the object of the amendment, which was to bring the wild Indians under subjection to the laws of the United States, so as to do away as far as possible with Indian treaties.

After considerable discussion, Mr. Sprague withdrew the amendment.

Mr. Wilson offered an amendment providing that volunteer officers, relieved on account of disability, shall be relieved upon the same terms as regular officers. Adopted.

Mr. Saulsbury moved to strike out the provision limiting the number of brigadier generals in the army to eight. Lost.

Mr. Morton moved to amend so as to discontinue of merely authorizing the President to reduce the army as rapidly as possible. Lost—Yeas, 9; nays, 27.

House of Representatives

Continued from the Second Edition.

Mr. Judd introduced a joint resolution in relation to the proper completion of the Pacific Railroads and their branches, and moved the previous question on its passage. It authorizes and requires the President of the United States to demand and require from the Union Pacific Railway Company of California, and the branches, bonds and other securities sufficient to guarantee the completion of such railroads and branches, and to bring them up to the standard fixed by the special commission that has examined and reported on the Union Pacific Railroad and its branches and that is now examining the Central Pacific Railroad and its branches, applying the same standard of construction to each, and requiring the same security from each, and it directs the suspension of the issue of bonds to such roads until the report shall have been made. The previous question was seconded—yeas 101, nays not counted—and the joint resolution was passed without a division.

Mr. Logan offered a resolution directing the Committee on Public Grounds to inquire into the circumstances of the proposed return to General R. E. Lee of certain articles formerly belonging to General Washington, and which were taken from the Arlington House, and directing the Secretary of the Interior not to deliver them up until action has been taken on the report of the committee.

The previous question was seconded.

Mr. Wood asked the Speaker whether it was in order for the House to prevent the restoration of stolen property.

The Speaker said that that was not a parliamentary question.

The resolution was adopted. Yeas 119; nays, 31.

On motion of Mr. Schenck, the sixteenth and seventeenth joint rules, which prohibit the passage of bills from house to house, and the presentation of bills to the President within three days of the adjournment, were suspended.

On motion of Mr. Schenck, it was ordered that the House meet hereafter at 10 o'clock A. M.

Mr. Schenck moved to suspend the rules and to order that the House proceed to the business on the Speaker's table at 10 o'clock to-morrow.

The rules were not suspended. Yeas, 72; nays, 70; less than two-thirds in the affirmative, and the order was not made.

Mr. Bingham, from the Committee on Claims, reported a bill to pay Mrs. Susan A. Shelby, of Port Gibson, Miss., $5000, in full for all claims for cotton captured and sold by the United States.

After explanation by Mr. Bingham the bill was passed.

Mr. Butler (Mass.) moved to suspend the rules to discharge the Committee of the Whole from the further consideration of the Senate amendments to the Indian Appropriation bill, to non-concur in those amendments relating to new Indian treaties; to concur in the others, and to ask for a committee of conference.

The rules were not suspended, and the House, at 1.45 went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Dawes in the chair, on the Miscellaneous Appropriation bill.

The Weather.

POUGHKEEPSIE, March 1.—The thermometer is five degrees below zero. The river is frozen and navigation is again suspended.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, MARCH 1

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$500 6-20s '64, Cp	114¾	100 sh Penna	57¾
$1000 Leh 6s '84	83¾	100 do	58
$4000 City 6s, New	101	50 do	58
$1000 do	101	6 do	58
1 sh Leh N Nav	29½	100 do	58
13 do	29¾	200 do	58
2 sh Mech Bk	31½	100 do	58
100 sh Read R.	46¾	100 do	58
100 do	46¾	3 do	58
100 do	46⅝		

SECOND BOARD.

$1000 W Jersey 6s	90	50 sh Penna	58½
$1000 Leh 6s gold	98½	100 do	58¾
$3000 Pa R R 6s	97	100 do	58¾
$2 000 Leh V new bds	94	13 do	58¾
$5000 do	94¾	121 sh Leh Val	58¾
100 sh 12th & 13th	17	100 sh Read R	46¾
50 sh Minch'l, bds	58		

FOURTH EDITION

WASHINGTON.

March 4—Preparing for the Ceremony—Confusion in the House.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

The Inauguration Preparations.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—Workmen are busy to-day erecting a platform on the east front of the Capitol, for the inaugural ceremonies. It will be much larger than the one used on the occasions of the same kind heretofore. The object is to provide accommodations for all persons who are admitted to the ceremonies. In the Senate Chamber nearly all the new members are present. On the floor of the House this morning the noise and confusion were so great that it was almost impossible to hear the voice of the Speaker. All attempts to preserve order are fruitless, and business, as a consequence, is partially arrested.

Fire in Vermont.

MONTPELIER, March 1.—A fire occurred at Morrisville this morning, resulting in the complete destruction of the Masonic Hall building, containing, besides the hall, a drug store and grocery, post office, and other offices. A harness shop, together with a dwelling house adjoining, were also burned. Most of the furniture was saved from the dwelling, but not much from the other buildings. The property was partly insured.

THAYER vs. GREENBANK.

Meeting of the Legislative Committee.

Continued from First Page.

Thomas Fahy sworn—I was an inspector's clerk at the October election in the Fourth division of the Twenty-fifth ward; witness corroborated the testimony of the witness before examined in reference to the Fourth division; I did not mark off any names on the book after the closing of the polls; he looked over the book and found several names that had been duplicated by Mr. Dryburg's clerk because he could not find them when they were voted; there were no other names on the list than those that voted except those whose names had been duplicated.

A. Bland sworn—I voted at the William Penn Hotel on Market street; I voted the Republican ticket; I came here in the year 1849; never declared my intention; I was in the Government service, and voted on minor papers; a strange man was my voucher; I had met him before, but do not know his name.

John Chase sworn—I was judge of election in the Fourth division of the Twenty fourth ward; at the October election one John Barry and Mr. Bland voted there; John Broadbent and a man named Scott also voted there; they all voted on minor papers, and I have reason to believe that they had no right to vote there; Broadbent and Barry both admitted that they were over age when they came to this city; Broadbent lives No. 31 State street, and Barry reside on Miller street.

Andrew M. Donohue sworn—I was present when Dr. Berry and John Broadbent voted; they voted the ticket with the Republican heading.

R. V. McCullough sworn—I reside in the Fifth division of the Fifteenth ward; I was the window inspector's clerk (minority) at the October election; a young man named Samuel Orr voted on minor's paper; he swore that he had been in the State over nine months; William Burns, aged eighty years, voted on minor's papers; he said he had been eighteen years in the country; a man named Kerns, who had been in Washington for six years, was challenged, and his vote received; two persons giving the same name as that of Gottlieb Gast, voted there; the parties named, witness stated, voted the Republican ticket; the challenges were disregarded all day; the Supreme Court papers were rejected that day; seven votes were rejected because they had Supreme Court papers.

On cross-examination witness said—That the papers were not Supreme Court papers; that they were Naturalization papers; he heard people say the papers were fraudulent issued in that court; he did not know of any one voting whose right was doubted, without a voucher or being sworn.

——Stewart testified that he voted the Republican ticket in the First division of the Seventeenth ward; that he came to the ward seven days before the election.

Thomas W. Hemphill testified that he called the attention of the judge in the Fifth division of the Fifteenth ward to Mr. Burr, who swore that he was 80 years of age and had been in the country but eighteen years; the judge said the papers were all right; the vote was accepted the course of the judge throughout the day was to refuse, when possible, all Democratic voters the right to vote).

On cross-examination witness could only name Mr. Orr as having voted when challenged; he could not name any person whose name was not on the assessment, and who was not sworn or vouched for.

MARRIED.

CAVILEER—ENDICOTT.—On the 20th ultimo, by Rev. J. Spencer Kennard, Mr. GILBERT H. CAVILEER and Miss EMMA D. ENDICOTT, both of Atlantic county N. J.

MAXTON—THOMPSON.—On the 25th ultimo, by Rev. J. Spencer Kennard, MILTON MAXTON, Esq., of Chester county, and Miss HARRIET L. THOMPSON, of the same place.

DIED.

BALL.—On the 28th ultimo, JOHN M. BALL, in the 41st year of his age.

His relatives and friends of the family, also the United States Engine Company, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 855 N. Tenth street, on Wednesday afternoon at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Laurel Hill.

KELLEY.—On the 28th ultimo, CAROLINE L., youngest child of William D. and Caroline B. Kelley.

MCFARLAND.—On the 28th ultimo, MARGARET, wife of the late William McFarland, aged 71 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 1622 Tilton street, above Wharton, on Wednesday, the 3d instant, at 2 o'clock. Interment at Mount Moriah Cemetery.

THOMPSON.—On the 27th ultimo, of scarlet fever, CHARLES ALBERT, eldest son of John and Hettie Thompson, aged 5 years and 8 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 516 Ann street, on Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

TYSON.—On the morning of February 27, LIZZIE T. MALONE, wife of Cornelius Tyson, aged 28 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 1009 N. Seventh street, on Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

AMERICAN

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF PHILADELPHIA,

S. E. Corner FOURTH and WALNUT Sts.

SEE ITS RATES AND PLANS BEFORE INSURING ELSEWHERE.

ALEX. WHILLDIN, President.

JOHN S. WILSON, Secretary. 6 10

JONES'

ONE-PRICE CLOTHING HOUSE,

No. 604 MARKET Street.

None but Well-made Garments are offered.

But One Price is Asked.

Satisfaction guaranteed every Purchaser.

JONES'

ONE-PRICE CLOTHING HOUSE,

No. 604 MARKET Street,

2 17 wfm 4t ABOVE SIXTH.

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, March 1.

The Floyd Acceptance Case.

The Supreme Court has rendered a decision in favor of the Government in the Floyd acceptance case, Judges Clifford and Nelson dissenting. Several hundred thousand dollars are involved in this case.

The Indian Bill.

It is asserted that the Indian Appropriation bill will fail, unless the Senate agrees to recede from its amendments, put to it in the interest of the Indian agents and other plunderers, amounting altogether to several millions of dollars.

FROM EUROPE.

Advices from New Zealand—Prussian Finances—The European Markets.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, March 1.—The War Office is in receipt of later intelligence from New Zealand. The British forces there have made reprisals on natives for outrages committed at Poverty Bay, during which several villages were destroyed, and ninety of the natives killed and wounded. The British lost only three wounded.

BERLIN, March 1.—The proposition to grant the city of Frankfort-on-the-Main 2,000,000 florins has passed the Prussian Diet by a large majority.

LONDON, March 1.—Steamship Atlanta, from New York, arrived to day.

This Evening's Market Quotations.

LONDON, March 1—Evening.—Consols 93 for money and account. Bonds 82¼. Railways quiet. Erie, 24¼; Illinois Central, 97; Great Western, 33¾. Cotton dull; Uplands, 11¼d.; Orleans, 12¼d. The sales have only been 8000 bales. Corn 31s. 6d. for old, and 30s. 6d. for new.

LONDON, March 1—Evening.—Linseed oil, £28 10s.; Calcutta Linseed, 58s. 6d.; Sugar firmer both on the spot and afloat, on the spot 39s. 9d.

ANTWERP, March 1—Evening.—Petroleum, 56¾f. Holders ask 57.

HAVRE, March 1—Cotton closed quiet and unchanged.

From Massachusetts.

NEWBURYPORT, March 1.—Leonard Choate, whose recent arrest at the West has been noticed, was arraigned to-day on fifteen separate charges of inc

Minnie Hauck.

A New York paper, referring to a ridiculous biography of Miss Minnie Hauck which recently appeared in the Paris *Figaro*, gives what professes to be an authentic history of the young American cantatrice, who has recently appeared with much success in London and Paris:—

Munchausen, in his most brilliant hour, never retailed a wilder fabrication. It will be remembered that, after sketching the childhood of Minnie as that of a prodigy, it tells of her father's going out to Kansas, where he had a neighbor, Mr. Leonard Jerome, a Northern man (rather!) That the Indians seized Mr. Jerome, laid him across a railway track, and how Minnie rushed among them and rescued the Northern man by dragging him from the track just as the approaching train was about to cut him up into very small pieces. And all this she did with her own fair hand, stabbing the Indians with her angry eyes. Then it told of Mr. Jerome's gratitude, of Minnie becoming his *protégé*, and of his building a theatre for her, and so on, swelling out the little romance charmingly. The railroad scene in *After Dark*, which he had heard of, no doubt suggested to the *sou-a-tiner* this romance for Minnie.

We hope, if good can come out of this kind of thing, that Miss Hauck has felt the benefit of the tale in the quickened sympathies of her Parisian audiences. Whether the *Figaro* will accept the correct version or not, we are tempted to give our readers the benefit of a brief sketch of the true history of the young cantatrice.

Minnie Hauck was born in this city; we won't say when, we never suggest the age of an unmarried lady; suffice it to say that Minnie is young and blooming. When she was about six years old, her parents moved to Providence, Rhode Island, where they lived for several years, then returned to New York. Owing to a misfortune on their return journey, they lost all the goods they had with them, arriving in the city very poor indeed. Mr. Hauck went bravely to work at his trade of upholstering, "saving all earnings to the uttermost," and ultimately getting enough money together to take his family to Kansas, then a territory, and towards which the tide of emigration had set in strongly. Here they remained but two years, as the health of Mr. Hauck gave way rapidly, the climate being uncongenial. Before leaving Kansas, however, Minnie gave evidence of remarkable musical talent, and becoming the pet of musical friends there, received her first lessons from them. Up to this time she did not know a single note of music, yet sang readily every air sung in her presence. From Kansas the Haucks moved to New Orleans, where Mr. Hauck readily found employment. One day while sitting singing at her father's door, Minnie was accosted by a gentleman named Cuerto, who was charmed by her sweet voice, and who, having made himself known to her father, offered to become her teacher. The offer was gladly accepted, and Minnie, for the first time, began to study vocal music scientifically. She soon began to sing in church, where her voice attracted much attention. She was then about fourteen years old. Her appreciative friends got up two concerts for her, which were admirably successful, and which enabled Minnie to help her good parents in their struggles in her own behalf. Advised by those who recognized Minnie's talent, Mr. Hauck concluded to return to New York once more, where it was believed that Minnie would have a better field and where she might possibly obtain a position in the opera. He brought letters of recommendation to Max Maretzek, to whom he presented them, and with them his young daughter. By M. Maretzek she was introduced to Signor Errani, the well-known tenor and accomplished teacher, who at once took upon himself the task of educating the young lady, and did so with all the enthusiasm of his kindly nature. Had she been his own daughter he could not have been more devoted to her, more ambitious of her success. She studied hard, her father working persistently at his trade to sustain the family. After a year's study, Minnie was fortunate enough to make the acquaintance of Mr. Seguin, at whose residence she took a leading part in some pleasant entertainments, gotton up mainly on her account. At one of these her singing and artless manner stirred the admiration of Mr. Leonard Jerome, and prompted him to aid the charming songstress in her studies. He thus became her patron, charmed by her sweet voice, not out of gratitude for the rescue of his life from the bellicose Indians, and a worse railway train, as the *Figaro* Munchausen had it.

Up to this time Signor Errani had taught his fair pupil earnestly, seeking no compensation beyond the pleasure he took in his good work and the reward he received in the daily promise of the fulfilment of his brightest hopes for his young pupil. Soon after this Minnie made her *début* as "Linda," in Mr. Jerome's theatre, upon which occasion she wore the valuable diamonds of Mrs. Jerome, which that good lady loaned her. They were worth $100,000, and as Minnie sang her best, her *début* may very properly be said to have been a brilliant one.

Mr. Jerome, with whom Minnie was a special favorite, gave further evidence of his appreciation of her talents, and of his desire to see it recognized, inviting her to a reception at his house, when he presented her with a costly gold watch set with diamonds.

With such a devoted friend and teacher as Errani, with such patrons, and with the heavenly gift of her sweet voice, could Minnie fail? How she has won upon the public since then is too well known to need rehearsal here. Suffice it to say, that while we have succeeded in disposing of the terrific in her history, as told in the *Figaro*, it has been our pleasant task to replace it by a simple, truthful story of the struggles of an honest workingman, to whom God gave a child of genius to bless him and reward him for his honest struggle with adversity, and one whom we shall never doubt, while remembering the faithful father, will cherish a life-long gratitude for her friend and teacher, Errani, and for her generous patrons the Jerome family.

The Wealth of Spanish Churches.

In an article on this subject, the *Echo* says:—"The Spanish churches contain more weight in gold, silver, and jewels than all the other cathedrals of Europe. Vast riches, in gold and silver ingots and precious stones, were brought into Spain after the Mexican war, in the time of Hernando Cortez, and though some of them were stolen by the French during the Peninsular war, an immense quantity still remains. In the Cathedral of Burgos, which is not the richest in gold and gems, the principal statue of the Virgin wears a jewelled crown, and before it lamps of massive silver are always burning. The sacristy contains numerous priestly vestments embroidered in gold and pearls, white cups, vases, salvers, and caskets studded with gems adorn the shelves of this sacerdotal storehouse. The little black wooden image of the Virgin in the Church of Atocha, near Madrid, has a richer wardrobe than that possessed by any queen, and jewels of immense value. It has a crown of diamonds, presented by Isabella II, necklaces, bracelets, and other ornaments in great quantities. Its gorgeous mantles—so covered with embroidery in gold and pearls that the velvet is scarcely visible—fill the safes along the sides of the sacristy, and as the wedding costume worn by any member of the royal family is the perquisite of this statue, its wealth has always been increasing. Among the treasures of the Cathedral of Valencia, and side by side with the first shirt worn by the 'infant Jesus,' and 'the skeleton of one of the Holy Innocents,' is the 'golden comb of the Virgin.' It is of antique form and workmanship, with teeth on both sides, and is richly jewelled. A beautiful casket in the same cathedral contains the *santo calix*, or cup, used by Jesus Christ at the Last Supper. It is of fine onyx, studded with gems of rare value, has two golden handles, and a stand of the same metal. These treasures are not of great value, but they are of peculiar interest, if only as showing how blind to all probability or inquiry the Spanish bigotry which reveres them has become. In the sacristry of the splendid Cathedral of Toledo—a vast and magnificent saloon, painted by Luc Jordan in the seventeenth century—there are four statues of massive silver, representing the four quarters of the world, each figure leaning on a globe. The Custodia, or keeping-place for the Host, is more than nine feet high, wrought of massive gold and silver, literally encrusted with diamonds and other very valuable precious stones. Among the ornaments of the Virgin del Sagrario, an image which is much venerated, is a royal crown of pure gold, studded with large diamonds and emeralds, with bracelets to match. She once possessed a necklace of diamonds of almost priceless value, but it was stolen by Mendizibel, during the civil war, and given by him to his mistress. Her mantles are of gold brocade, embroidered with large pearls, and the altar on which she stands is of solid silver. Behind her is an octagonal chapel containing riches, in jewels, crosses, vases, and statues, that would go far towards the purchase of a principality. In the cathedral hundreds of priests appear in robes of gold and silver tissues, and underdresses of the richest lace and most costly needlework. The canons wear jewelled collars of great value, such for value as have never been worn at Rome but upon the person of the Pontiff himself. A list of the treasures of Nuestra Senora de Montserrat fills a volume. Most of the Roman Catholic sovereigns of Europe, with countless princes and nobles, have made some offering to this doll; but it is a curious fact that, while cardinals, archbishops, and bishops have presented costly robes, lamps, and jewels, the Popes, with the exception of Adrian VI, who offered a lamp and 200 ducats, have contented themselves with sending others to the sanctuary, and granting them indulgences. In the centre of the principal chapel there are two silver lamps, each of which weighs one hundred and twenty-five pounds, presented by Philip II (of Smithfield memory) and Philip IV; a third lamp, exquisitely chased, weighing one hundred and fifty pounds, was given by the Grand Duke of Tuscany, in 1669. A silver ship, weighing one hundred and twenty-five pounds, of most delicate and beautiful workmanship, was the gift of the Marquesa de Castel Rodrigo in 1682. A lamp, value 600 ducats, was presented by the Queen of Henry IV of France. All these objects are of pure silver, together with the front and the five steps of the grand altar; and besides these treasures there is a throne of the same metal. On high festival days twenty-four candelabra are wheeled out from the sacristy, and stand before the grand altar; all are of solid silver, and twelve of them are five feet high; six silver candlesticks, thirty-two inches high, are used for the daily service. There are three silver gilt crosses borne in the procession, adorned with jewels, the largest of which weighs one hundred pounds; two rods of silver gilt, one with an emerald of great value; twenty-six chalices and nine salvers. But these are nothing when compared with the gems. The image of the Virgin Mary has three crowns almost covered with diamonds, emeralds, sapphires, and rubies, presented by different worshippers. One of these crowns was made by a Flemish monk in the convent, who spent twenty-seven years in the fabrication of this and a similar one for the image of the infant Jesus. Nearly as rich in church treasures is Seville. During the processions of the Holy Week, when all the churches send out statues larger than life into the public streets, an almost incalculable amount of treasure is displayed. These wooden images are more than royally apparelled, for some of the velvet robes are twenty feet long, and so covered with pearls and gold embroidery that no human being could sustain their weight. One of the mantles is of dark blue velvet and gold, and was presented by the late Queen of the French, Marie Amélie. Almost the whole figure is dazzling with jewels, and the statues from the principal churches have always a crown of diamonds. Some of the processions go through the streets at night, and on these occasions the platforms on which the groups of images are borne are lighted with hundreds of silver lamps."

ISABELLA.

She Speaks at Last.

The Paris journals a few days back published a manifesto purporting to be addressed by Queen Isabella to the Spanish people, but which was afterwards declared to be a forgery. At present the real document has made its appearance, and is thus worded:—

The Cortes illegally convoked, and for the most part elected by violent and fraudulent means, are about to assemble on the invitation of four ambitious men, who, having seduced the army and called even criminals to their assistance, succeeded in substituting, through the terror they inspired, their cowardly and disastrous tyranny for the constitution they had nearly all sworn to defend, for the religion, laws, usages, and customs of the country which they reduced to anarchy, and are ruining day by day.

The moment has arrived when you, gentlemen, senators, and deputies of the legitimate Cortes and the entire nation—the impassive witnesses of so great a scandal—ought to hear my voice. The heiress of Pelagius and St. Ferdinand cannot long regard such a spectacle without at least raising her voice in protest. Be it known, then, to all that I protest in the most solemn and categorical manner. I declare all that has been done or is about being done null and void. I mean to keep intact my rights, of which I cannot be dispossessed by men who lay claim to powers which nobody but the Spirit of Darkness, which directs their acts, could confer upon them.

Every one is not aware how they have been able to reduce unhappy Spain to the sad condition in which she is at present. Thanks to the tumultuous cries which proclaimed "a universal and sovereign will," they have been enabled to substitute for the supreme power of the sovereign united with the Cortes—the most ancient and the most legitimate public right in Spain—a theory as impossible in practice as it is deceptive in appearance.

Let us all unite, then, to remedy the general anarchy, and let each of us in our spheres of action do our best, in the name of God, to prevent the laws from being trampled under foot, bad passions fomented, legitimate right annihilated, the temples of Jesus Christ overthrown. ISABELLA.

—The famine so long dreaded in India has come at last, and is spreading fast in largely populated districts. The Government is making every effort to relieve distress by furnishing both food and employment to those who need them. To one native State the sum of £10,000 has been lent on the security of its revenues, to be used in this way.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

CHAMPION SAFES!

PHILADELPHIA, January 18, 1869.

Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
No. 629 Chesnut street.

Gentlemen:—On the night of the 13th inst., as is well known to the citizens of Philadelphia, our large and extensive store and valuable stock of merchandise, No. 902 Chesnut street was burned.

The fire was one of the most extensive and destructive that has visited our city for many years, the heat being so intense that even the marble cornice was almost obliterated.

We had, as you are aware, two of your valuable and well-known CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES; and nobly have they vindicated your well-known reputation as manufacturers of FIRE-PROOF SAFES, if any further proof had been required.

They were subjected to the most intense heat, and it affords us much pleasure to inform you that after recovering them from the ruins, we found upon examination that our books, papers, and other valuables were all in perfect condition.

Yours, very respectfully,
JAS. E. CALDWELL & CO.

THE ONLY SAFES EXPOSED TO THE FIRE IN CALDWELL'S STORE WERE FARREL, HERRING & CO.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 18, 1869.

Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
No. 629 Chesnut street.

Gentlemen:—On the night of the 13th instant our large store, S. W. corner of Ninth and Chesnut streets, was, together with our heavy stock of wall papers, entirely destroyed by fire.

We had one of your PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES, which contained our principal books and papers, and although it was exposed to the most intense heat for over 60 hours, we are happy to say it proved itself worthy of our recommendation. Our books and papers were all preserved. We cheerfully tender our testimonial to the many already published, in giving the HERRING SAFE the credit and confidence it justly merits.

Yours, very respectfully,
HOWELL & BROTHERS.

STILL ANOTHER.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 19, 1869.

Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
No. 629 Chesnut street.

Gentlemen:—I had one of your make of safes in the basement of J. E. Caldwell & Co.'s store at the time of the great fire on the night of the 13th instant. It was removed from the ruins to-day, and on opening it I found all my books, papers, greenbacks, watches, and watch materials, etc., all preserved. I feel glad that I had one of your truly valuable safes, and shall want another of your make when I get located.

Yours, very respectfully,
F. L. KIRKPATRICK,
with J. E. Caldwell & Co.,
No. 819 Chesnut street.

FARREL, HERRING & CO.,

CHAMPION SAFES,

No. 629 CHESNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

FROM THE GREAT FIRE
IN MARKET STREET.
HERRING'S PATENS SAFES
Again the Champion!
THE ONLY SAFE THAT PRESERVES ITS CONTENTS UNCHARRED.

LETTER FROM T. MORRIS PEROT & CO.

PHILADELPHIA, Twelfth Month 8th, 1868.

Messrs. Farrel, Herring & Co., No. 629 Chesnut street—Gents:—It is with great pleasure that we add our testimony to the value of your Patent Champion Safe. At the destructive fire on Market street, on the evening of the 3d inst., our store was the centre of the conflagration, and, being filled with a large stock of drugs, oils, turpentine, paints, varnish, alcohol, etc., made a severe and trying test. Your Safe stood in an exposed situation, and fell with the burning floors into the cellar among a quantity of combustible materials. We opened it next day and found our books, papers, bank notes bills receivable, and entire contents all safe. It is especially gratifying to us that your Safe came out all right as we had entrusted our most valuable books to it. We shall want another of your Safes in a few days, as they have our entire confidence.

Yours, respectfully,
T. MORRIS PEROT & CO.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES, the victors in more than 500 accidental fires. Awarded the Prize Medals at the World's Fair, London; World's Fair, New York; and Exposition Universelle, Paris.

Manufactured and for sale by

FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
No. 629 CHESNUT STREET,
12 9 wfm3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

C. L. MAISER
MANUFACTURER OF
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,
LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,
No. 434 RACE Street
1 6]

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of MARY B. and GEORGE B. HOPE, minors.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of R. D. MORRIS, guardian, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on TUESDAY, March 2, D. 1869, at seven (7) o'clock, A. M., at his office, No. 406 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia. WILLIAM D. BAKER,
2 19 fmw6t* Auditor.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.
IN BANKRUPTCY.
At Philadelphia, February 15, A. D. 1869.
The undersigned hereby give notice of his appointment as Assignee of MORRIS EINSTEIN, of Philadelphia, in the county of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania, within said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District.
CHARLES H. MATHEWS, Assignee,
2 15 m3t* No. 740 SANSOM Street.

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

H. S. K. G.
Harris' Seamless Kid Gloves.
EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.
EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR GENTS' GLOVES
J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
s 27 rp NO. 814 CHESNUT STREET.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
11 2 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

ST. LOUIS ARSENAL, ST. LOUIS, MO., FEBRUARY 23 1869.
PUBLIC SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES.—Will be offered for sale, at public auction, at the St. Louis Arsenal, St. Louis, Mo., commencing on MONDAY, the 12th day of April, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large amount of condemned Ordnance and Ordnance Stores, etc., consisting in part of the following articles, viz.:—
51 cast iron field guns, with carriages and implements.
199 cast iron guns, various, total weight about 550 tons.
480 tons cannon balls, 6 to 42 pounds.
80 artillery carriages, various.
600 sets artillery wheel harness, for two horses.
4,300 sporting rifles and shot guns, various.
10,233 carbines and rifles, various.
14,411 sabres and swords, various.
123 000 cartridge boxes, various.
15 000 cavalry saddles, various.
3,000 artillery saddles, various.
28,190 curb bridles, various.
10 000 watering bridles, various.
15,000 halters, various.
14,480 leather traces, various.
401,985 pounds of cannon powder.
828 450 pounds of mortar powder.
777,689 pounds of musket powder.
18 200 pounds of rifle powder.
159,840 pounds of damaged powder.
90,834,000 musket and pistol percussion caps.
Wrought and cast iron scrap, etc. etc.
Persons desiring catalogues of the stores to be sold can obtain them by application to the Chief of Ordnance, at Washington, D. C.; of Brevet Colonel S. Crispin, U. S. A., purchasing agent, corner of Houston and Greene streets, New York, or upon application at this arsenal.
F. D. CALLENDER,
Lieut.-Col. of Ord. and Bt. Brig.-Gen. U. S. A., Commanding. 3 1

GOVERNMENT SALE.

Will be sold at Public Auction, by H. B. SMITHSON, Auctioneer, at Allegheny Arsenal, Pittsburg, Pa., commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., Wednesday, March 24, 1869, the following articles, viz.:—
28 Cast Iron Cannon.
16,394 Solid Shot (round).
2,829 Stands of Grape and Carcasses.
3,827 Carbines, new, repaired, rusty, etc.
3,127 U. S. Rifles, Cal. 54 and 58, repaired, rusty, etc.
4,377 Enfield Muskets, repaired.
4,819 Foreign Muskets and Rifles, rusty, etc.
3,180 U. S. Muskets, Cal. 69, rusty, etc.
2,279 Pistols and Revolvers, new, repaired, and rusty.
4,000 Sets of Infantry Accoutrements (old).
33,182 Pounds of Cannon, Musket, and Rifle Powder.
190,000 Pistol Cartridges (Lefaucheux & Wesson's).
1,300,000 Maynard's and Sharp's Primers.
6,282 Musket Bayonets.
130,000 Pounds of Scrap Iron, Cast and Wrought.
A lot of Appendages and parts of Muskets.
A lot of Tools for Blacksmiths, Carpenters, etc. etc.
A lot of Packing Boxes, etc.
Catalogues of the above can be obtained on application to the undersigned.
Purchasers will be required to remove the property within ten days after the sale.
Terms—Cash.
R. H. K. WHITELEY,
2 22 mw6t Bvt. Brig.-Gen. U. S. A.

PUBLIC SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE Stores.
A large quantity of Condemned Ordnance and Ordnance stores will be offered for sale at Public Auction at ROCK ISLAND ARSENAL, Illinois, on WEDNESDAY, April 7, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M.
The following comprises some of the principal articles to be sold, viz:—
12 Iron Cannon, various calibres.
1100 Field Carriages and Limbers.
190 sets of Artillery Harness.
10,000 pounds Shot and Shell.
45,000 sets of Infantry Accoutrements.
2200 McClellan Saddles.
700 Artillery Saddles.
2000 Halters.
700 Saddle Blankets.
600 Watering Bridles.
1400 Cavalry Curb Bridles.
2200 Artillery Traces and Hames.
Persons wishing catalogues of the Stores to be sold can obtain them by application to the Chief of Ordnance, at Washington, D. C., or Brevet Colonel S. CRISPIN, United States Army, Purchasing Officer corner of HOUSTON and GREEN streets, New York city, or upon application at this Arsenal.
T. J. RODMAN,
Lieutenant-Colonel Ordnance,
Brevet Brigadier-General U. S. A., Commanding.
Rock Island Arsenal, January 25, 1869. 1 30 tA7

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc., etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds, Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.
Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.
The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with sheers, blocks, falls, etc., etc., for raising heavy or light weights.
JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
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J. VAUGHN MERRICK, JOHN R. COPE. WILLIAM H. MERRICK
SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,
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MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,
manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.
Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.
Castings of all kinds, either Iron or Brass.
Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.
Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.
Every description of Plantation Machinery, also Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Oil Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping, Engines, etc.
Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Neamyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machines. 6 30

ROOFING.

READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can be applied to STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while undergoing repairs. (No gravel used.)
PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.
I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon, the best and cheapest in the market.
W. A. WELTON,
2 17] No. 711 N. NINTH St., above Coates.

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY.
JOHN T. BAILEY,
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets, Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand
Also, WOOL SACKS.

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.
Office S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.
MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo, and Freight to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
On goods by river, canal, lake and land carriage to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1868.

$200,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 10-40s	$208,500 00
120,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,800 00
50,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan (for Pacific R).	50,000 00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	211,375 06
125,000	City of Phila. Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax).	128,594 00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	51,500 00
20,000	Penn. Rail. First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,200 00
25,000	Penn. R. Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,000 00
25,000	Western Penn. R. Mort. Six Per Cent. Bonds, (P. R. R. guarantee)	20,625 00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	21,000 00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,031 25
15,000	Germantown Gas Co., principal and interest guaranteed by City of Philad'a, 300 shares Stock	15,000 00
10,000	Penn'a Railroad Company, 200 shares Stock	11,300 00
5,000	North Penn'a Railroad Co., 100 shares Stock	3,500 00
20,000	Phila and Southern Mail Steam Co., 80 shares Stock	15,000 00
207,900	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	207,900 00
$1,109,900	Par. Market value, $1,130,325 25 Cost, $1,093,604 26.	
	Real Estate	36,000 00
	Bills receivable for insurance made	322,486 94
	Balances due at agencies, premiums on marine policies, accrued interest, and other debts due the company	40,178 88
	Stock and scrip of sundry corporations, $3156. Estimated value	1,813 00
	Cash in bank $116 150 08	
	Cash in drawer 413 65	116,563 73
		$1,647,367 80

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Edmund A. Souder,
John C. Davis,	Samuel E. Stokes,
James C. Hand,	Henry Sloan,
Theophilus Paulding,	William C. Ludwig,
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Joshua F. Eyre,	A. B. Berger, "

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. [10 6

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE:
Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT STREET.
ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1868,
$2,603,740 09.

CAPITAL	$400,000 00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,015,893 39
PREMIUMS	1,184,846 70
UNSETTLED CLAIMS	$33,693 23
INCOME FOR 1867	$350,000 00.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER
$5,500,000.
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Thomas Sparks,
George W. Richards,	William S. Grant,
Isaac Lea,	Alfred G. Baker,
George Fales,	Thomas S. Ellis.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem.
Except at Lexington, Kentucky, this Company has no Agencies West of Pittsburg. 3 22

OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 232 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.
Capital, $500,000.
Assets $2,350,000
MARINE, INLAND, AND FIRE INSURANCE.
OVER $20,000,000 LOSSES PAID SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION.

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	George L. Harrison,
Samuel W. Jones,	Francis R. Cope,
John A. Brown,	Edward H. Trotter,
Charles Taylor,	Edward S. Clarke,
Ambrose White,	T. Charlton Henry,
Richard D. Wood,	Alfred D. Jessup,
William Welsh,	John P. White,
S. Morris Wain,	Louis C. Madeira,
John Mason,	Charles W. Cushman.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Vice-President.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary. 2 13

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square
This Company favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Deverex,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell.

Daniel Haddock, Jr.
DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 6 30

STRICTLY MUTUAL.

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST CO.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.
Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among members of the
SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.
Good risks of any class accepted.
Policies issued upon approved plans, at the lowest rates.
President,
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY.
Vice-President, WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH.
Actuary, ROWLAND PARRY.
The advantages offered by this Company are excelled, 12 7

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE,
on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premiums.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	David Lewis,
M. B. Mahony,	Benjamin Etting,
John T. Lewis,	Thomas H. Powers,
William S. Grant,	A. R. McHenry,
Robert W. Leaming,	Edmund Castillon,
D. Clark Wharton,	Samuel Wilcox,
Lawrence Lewis, Jr.,	Lewis C. Norris.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 8 28

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
2 No. 107 South THIRD Street, Philada.
CHAS. M. PREVOST. CHAS. P. HERRING

INSURANCE.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION
OF THE
METROPOLITAN INSURANCE CO.
On the First Day of January, 1869.

FIRST.

Capital Stock	$300,000 00
Amount of assessments or instalments on stock paid in cash	300,000 00

SECOND.

The value as nearly as may be of the Real Estate held by the Company	3,000 00
Cash on hand	243 89
Cash in Banks	16,738 86
Cash in hands of Agents in course of transmission	6,000 00
Amount of Loans secured by bonds and mortgages, constituting the first lien on Real Estate, on which there is less than one year's interest due and owing	149,324 19
Amount of Stocks owned by the Company, specifying the numbers of shares and their par and market value, 5 20s, $90,000	98,100 00
Amount of Stocks held by the Company as collateral security for Loans, with the amount loaned on each kind of stock, its par and market value—par, $115 440; market, $88 516	75,884 77
Interest on investments due and unpaid	2,815 25
Accrued interest not yet due	8,097 11
Other available miscellaneous assets	69,252 33

THIRD.

Amount of losses during the year, adjusted but not due	5,707 97
Amount of losses reported to the Company but not acted upon	25,524 20
Amount of dividends due and unpaid	1,500 00
Amount of all other claims against the Company, contested or otherwise	2,779 26
Amount required to safely reinsure all outstanding risks	64,379 23

FOURTH.

Amount of cash premiums received	194,827 55
Amount of premiums earned	190,016 38
Interests received from investments	23,849 17
Income from all other sources, specifying what sources	5,186 69

FIFTH.

Amount of losses paid during the year	120,748 72
Amount paid, and owing for reinsurance premiums	2,758 19
Amount of return premiums, whether paid or unpaid	21,218 60
Amount of dividends declared during the year	10,500 00
Amount of dividends paid	9,000 00
Amount of expenses paid during the year, including commissions and fees paid to agents and officers of the Company	54,017 01
Amount of losses due and unpaid	None.
Amount of taxes paid by the Company	10,105 47
Amount of all other expenses and expenditures	20,342 31

SABINE & ALLEN,
AGENTS,
N. E. Corner FIFTH and WALNUT Sts.,
2 24 wfm3t PHILADELPHIA.

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office South west Cor. FOURTH and WALNUT Sts.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
Cash Capital $200,000 00
Cash Assets January 1, 1869 479,232 22

DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr,	J. Livingston Erringer,
Naibro Frazier,	James L. Claghorn,
John M. Atwood,	Wm. G. Boulton,
Benj. T. Tredick,	Charles Wheeler,
George H. Stuart,	Thos. H. Montgomery,
John R. Brown,	James M. Aertsen.

This Company insures only first-class risks, taking no specially hazardous risks whatever, such as factories, mills, etc.
F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOS. H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEX. W. WISTER, Secretary. 2 6

PAPER HANGINGS, ETC.

HOWELL & BROS.,
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in
PAPER HANGINGS,
REMOVED TO
Nos. 3 and 5 DECATUR Street,
BELOW MARKET,
2 22 tf Between Sixth and Seventh streets.

BEAN & WARD,
PLAIN AND DECORATIVE
PAPER HANGINGS,
No. 251 South THIRD Street,
BETWEEN WALNUT AND SPRUCE,
PHILADELPHIA.
COUNTRY WORK PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO. 2 18]

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would call the attention of the public to his NEW

Indefinite Hopefulness.

A reflective person who happens to be staying in a dull country town is apt to employ some part of his time in meditating on the views and aspirations and projects of the persons who have to pass all their days in the dull country town. To anybody in the full swing of a career, and not yet more than a certain number of years old, there is something profoundly marvellous in the possibility of so many rational creatures living with some appearance of content in a place where monotony, dulness, narrowness, and every other condition of limitation and littleness reign supreme and undisputed. Their affairs in the money-making order are puny and diminutive; commercial enterprise is not known among them, for the reason that everybody into whose heart the spirit of enterprise has found a way makes an opportunity forthwith for carrying himself and his enterprise elsewhere. Their political interests are contracted and merely traditional, the atmosphere of small places being conspicuously unfavorable to the exercise of independent judgment, as well as to all other manifestations of vigor. Their social interests strike one who is accustomed to a larger sphere as mean beyond endurance, and their social pleasures strike him as painful beyond description. How do they live? he asks himself. Where do they find the salt necessary to keep so savoreless an existence from open decomposition? What do they look forward to? Where is their goal? The lives of the women of such a community furnish a special puzzle. The men at any rate possess the semblance of a career, and follow at least the shadows of larger interests. The warehouse may be small and the trading petty; still they demand a measure of energy and a fragment of originality. And though giving a vote and professing to hold a political view may not be very august processes, yet they may be allowed to count for something in stimulating a little movement in the slow and respectable soul. But women are debarred from even these poor spurs to a quicker pace. If the interests of commerce and public affairs shed but a faint illumination on the mind of the man, that pale light becomes yet paler by process of reflection upon the mind of the wife, and paler still in the daughters and sisters, for the latter have only a very second hand concern in money matters, and usually no concern at all in affairs of state. And yet, it cannot be denied, these dwellers in waste places seem to enjoy a state of something not unlike happiness. Life appears tolerable to them, and they are every bit as reluctant to leave it as the most active and elevated persons are supposed to be. The explanation is perhaps not very difficult, and it lies in the fact that even these dullest of creatures to all outward seeming have in wardly a far-spreading and brightly-illuminated ideal background. Of course some of them have given up all hopes of anything livelier or more golden than the humdrum round of Little Pedlington for this world, and reserve the fulfilment of all ideals for the world to come. But in most people perhaps resignation does not go quite so far as this; they will not, so long as they can help it, surrender all hope of vague good things even in this present world, and so they round off their lives with indefinite pictures for which they are indebted to a sanguine imagination. The outlines are not determined, and the colors shift and change, and the whole thing is very sketchy. The young ladies think of the fairy prince who will come and take them away to London or Paris, and the gay world of pleasure and activity; the mother, in turn, gives her hopes to her children, and builds castles in the air for them; the man often finds more than all the satisfaction he wants in the habitual reflection that with opportunity he had it in him to be Prime Minister, and that even as it is some miraculous turn of Fortune's wheel may one day bring him to that top, wherever it may be, for which generous nature destined him. Seriously, none of these expect in sober truth that their golden visions will ever transform themselves into realities; but they have learnt the great lesson that possibilities in human life are all but unbounded, and that for them too, as for others, possibilities may one day turn up trumps. The chance is enough for them; on the chance they can go on living. They all attend to their duties and go through the day's work, endure their pains and survive their pleasures, on the strength of a hopefulness which reason would by no means warrant or justify.

Perhaps by the time our reflective friend has thought all this out, and the hour has come for his return to the more genial air of labor and ambition, he may have seen enough to make it worth his while to pursue the train of thought a little way further, asking himself whether the dull souls who vegetate in country towns and little watering-places are, after all, the only people who nourish themselves on indefinite and undefinable aspirations. It would perhaps be found upon due contemplation that this margin of the indefinable is just as necessary for the peace of persons who are far removed from stagnation as it is for those who are closely surrounded by it. How far do we all feed upon indefinite aspirations after a future about which the only clearly recognizable feature is that it does not resemble the present? To how many of us would the course of the circumstances around us be endurable, if we finally realized the undoubted fact that it is of these and such as these that all the remainder of life is to be made up? This is a fact which substantially we accept, but mostly we try to think of it as little as we can. It is not an inviting object of contemplation, however happily a man may chance to be placed. Incapacity of being absolutely satisfied with such gifts as reality permits to him appears to be an inevitable condition of man's nature, and there is a hope springing eternally in the human breast, of a much more equivocal kind than that which the poet meant. Take men who are unquestionably in those grooves which lead to worldly success of the best sort; men who are making large incomes as well as a reputation at the bar, who are treading the smooth path that leads to preferment and dignity in the Church, who are being talked about with much sympathy and much tempestuous reprobation in the world of politics, who are names in scientific circles, or who are recognized as doing good and welcome work in fiction, history, philosophy, or any other part of literature. Yet who believes that any one of these is perfectly contented with what his career is bringing him to? We do not in the least mean, what some novelists would try to persuade us, that there are skeletons in all cupboards, and secret consciousnesses in all hearts, and a sense of blight and mistake and remorse generally pervasive through all the families and men who seem so delightfully happy on the surface. This sort of thing is probably confined to the marionettes whom novelists fashion and move in their delusive puppet-shows. In real life it is pretty safe to suppose that remorse is only occasional, and that the grounds for it are tolerably infrequent. But remorse has nothing to do with that inarticulate dissatisfaction which is the element in life we are talking about, and which finds a remedy for itself in a corresponding view of inarticulate or indefinite hopefulness. Even successful men constantly think that all is vanity and vexation of spirit, and that success is not by any means the filling and substantial end-all and be-all which in the golden days of youth they had fondly supposed it to be. Sometimes they turn cynics, make their success a pleasant text from which to preach upon the inanity and nothingness of the world and its fortunes, and delight to impress on incredulous and ambitious youth the dreariness and hollowness of the universe. At other times this dissatisfaction is mixed with vanity, and they deprecate their success as being indeed not much more nor better than failure; a curious form of morbid overestimate of self of which we had a highly amusing instance two or three months back, when a well-known and popular gentleman wrote a pamphlet showing that the Christian religion must be true because it had given him ample consolation under the afflicting vexations of being a member of Parliament and the author of one of the best books for little boys ever written. But either of these cases, either the cynic or the vain man, is a little abnormal. In a general way, the dissatisfaction is much too secret, too subtle, and, we may add, too painful in a quiet way, for men to be fond of trotting it out either for the reproof or the instruction of their neighbors. For the most part, they would hide it from themselves as much as they could, and the only counter-weight to it—or perhaps would be better to say the only form in which, if they are wise, they allow themselves to recognize it—is a certain vague expectation of days when things shall not be as these days are. They only know that they are not heartily and profoundly content with the present, because they find themselves now and again seeking an apparently unnecessary consolation in thinking of a totally different kind of future. The barrister in the midst of his toil and moil vaguely hopes that one day he may awake and discover that, by an admirable metempsychosis, he is become a dweller in the fields and woods, with horses and crops and stock to think about. The student has private dreams of the time when the world shall have opened its eyes to the merit of intellect, and the right of the thinker to a sovereign place in the public assembly. The politician, like Mr. Lowe the other day, deludes himself into the idea that, after all, books are the best friends, their companionship the sweetest and noblest, and that it is a sorry exchange from them to the heat and turmoil, the mortifications and the littlenesses, of practical politics. But of course there are as many ideals as there are men. The one condition of each of them is that it should be different from the real, no matter how. With the common run of men and women this is its one definite feature. There is a great deal of pathos in the reflection how many people there are in the world, or say in London only, who do not know exactly what to hope, if only the blank could be somehow filled up. Even for those who are best off, whose lives offer most of variety and interest, there would be a marked sense of chill—provided they are not mere flippant creatures, the flies of a summer afternoon—if they could see for certain that what they are now they will remain, such as the course of their lives is now it will continue to be down to the end. It is to keep off this terrible chill that they spread out between themselves and the future this veil of bright-colored smoke. The world would be ever so much the worse if the filmy curtain were lifted, for many of those who are doing the best possible work in the world might be ready to faint by the way if they saw that the arduousness or the humdrum was to last to the end of their lives. Duty, we know, is duty, whatever betide, yet not seldom it comes in the guise of a drag, which even good and dutiful men would fain have gilded; and people who have the gift of indefinite hopefulness can happily carry on this gilding process at discretion, very cheaply and most efficiently.—*London Saturday Review.*

INTERNAL REVENUE.

THE PRINCIPAL DEPOT

FOR THE SALE OF

REVENUE STAMPS,

No. 304 CHESNUT STREET.

CENTRAL OFFICES, No. 105 S. FIFTH ST.

(Two doors below Chesnut street),

AND

No. 432 WALNUT STREET,

(Penn Building,

ESTABLISHED 1862.

The sale of Revenue Stamps is still continued at the Old-Established Agency.

The stock comprises every denomination printed by the Government, and having at all times a large supply we are enabled to fill and forward (by Mail or Express), all orders, immediately upon receipt, a matter of great importance.

United States Notes, National Bank Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia, and Post Office Orders received in payment.

Any information regarding the decisions of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue cheerfully and gratuitously furnished.

Revenue Stamps printed upon Drafts, Checks Receipts, etc.

The following rates of commission are allowed on Stamps and Stamped Paper:—

On $25 and upwards		2 per cent.
" 100	"	3 "
" 300	"	4 "

Address all orders, etc., to

STAMP AGENCY,

No. 304 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA

UNITED STATES POSTAGE STAMPS of all kinds, and STAMPED ENVELOPES constantly on hand.

WALL PAPER.

LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!!—WALL PAPERS and Linen Window Shades manufactured, the cheapest in the city, at JOHNSTON'S Depot, No. 1033 SPRING GARDEN Street, below Eleventh. Branch, No. 307 FEDERAL Street, Camden, New Jersey. 2 25

A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF WALL Papers and Window Shades. S. F. BALDERSTON & SON, No. 902 SPRING GARDEN Street. 2 25 3m

HATS AND CAPS.

JONES, TEMPLE & CO., FASHIONABLE HATTERS, No. 23 S. NINTH Street, First door above Chesnut street. 4 9

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILated, and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season, CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 6m

BOARDING.

AT NO. 1121 GIRARD STREET MAY BE obtained furnished and unfurnished rooms for lodging. Board, also, if desired. 2 1 3t

IMPROVEMENT IN TRUNKS.

ALL TRUNKS NOW MADE AT

The "Great Central" Trunk Depot,

Have Simons' Patent Safety Hasp and Bolts, which securely fastens the Trunk on both ends with heavy Bolts, and in the centre with the ordinary lock. Positively no extra charge.

GREAT CENTRAL TRUNK DEPOT,

N. W. Cor. SEVENTH and CHESNUT Sts.

TRAVELLERS, NOTICE.

Purchase your Trunks with Simons' Triple Fastening, heavy Bolts; no fear lock breaking.

AT THE GREAT CENTRAL,

2 19 3m No. 701 CHESNUT Street.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, December 14, 1868.

Leaving the Company's Depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7:30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate Stations and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6:35 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:25 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8:15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville Pine Grove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7:30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown etc., and the 8:15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6:45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:10 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4 P. M., arrives in Pottstown at 6:15 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 7:30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10:20 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:45 P. M., arrives in Reading at 7:40 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8:45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2:05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2:45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6:45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7:15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M., connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south, at 6:35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:25 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:30 noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 7:30 A. M. for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 8:15 A. M. Leaves Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M. Returning from Reading at 4:25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M., 12:35, and 4 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6:30 A. M., 12:45 and 5:15 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Skippack take 7:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Skippack at 8:10 A. M. and 12:45 P. M. Stage lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Skippack.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5 and 8 P. M., passing Reading at 1:05 A. M., and 1:30 and 10:10 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 3:50 and 5:55 A. M., and 10:50 P. M., passing Reading at 5:44 and 7:31 A. M., and 12:50 P. M., and arriving at New York at 11 A. M. and 12:20 and 3 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail Train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 3:10 A. M. and 2:05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6:45 and 11:30 A. M., and 6:4 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8:35 A. M., and 2:15 and 4:35 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 7:55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12:15 noon for Pinegrove and Tremont. Returning from Harrisburg at 3:30 P. M., and from Tremont at 7:40 A. M. and 3:55 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading, and intermediate stations, good for one day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation Market Trains, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicholls, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.

At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.

Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52 50 each for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.

For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.

Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS

Leave Philadelphia daily at 4:35 A. M., 12:30 noon, 3 and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2:15 P. M.

BAGGAGE.

Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S. Fourth street, or at the Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, WILKESBARRE, MAHANOY CITY, MOUNT CARMEL, PITTSTON, TUNKHANNOCK, AND SCRANTON. WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.

Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of BERKS and AMERICAN Streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 7:45 A. M. (Express for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Pittston, and Tunkhannock.

9:45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton.

At 1:45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton.

At 5:00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown and Mauch Chunk.

For Doylestown at 8:45 A. M., 2:45 and 4:15 P. M.

For Fort Washington at 10:45 A. M. and 11:30 P. M.

For Lansdale at 6:25 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth streets, Second and Third streets, and Union City Passenger Railways run to the new Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA

From Bethlehem at 9:10 A. M., 2:10, 5:25, and 8:20 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8:35 A. M., 4:55 and 7 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7:30 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 10:45 A. M. and 3:10 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9:30 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 1056 FIFTH street.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after MONDAY, October 5, 1868, Trains will leave as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia from the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7:45 A. M., 11 A. M., 2:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 4:50 P. M., 6:15 and 11:30 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia, from Depot on East Market street at 6:25 A. M., 7:45 A. M., 9:00 A. M., 10:45 A. M., 1:55 P. M., 4:50 P. M., and 6:35 P. M.

Trains leave West Chester at 8:00 A. M., and leaving Philadelphia at 4:50 P. M., will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only. Passengers to or from station between West Chester and B. C. Junction, going East, will take train leaving West Chester at 7:45 A. M., and going West will take the train leaving Philadelphia at 4:50 P. M., and transfer at B. C. Junction.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut Street cars. Those of the Market Street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 8:30 A. M. and 2:00 P. M.

Leave West Chester at 7:55 A. M. and 4:00 P. M.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7:45 A. M. and 4:50 P. M., and leaving West Chester at 9:00 A. M. and 4:55 P. M., connect at B. C. Junction with Trains on P. & B. C. R. R., for Oxford and intermediate points.

HENRY WOOD, General Sup't.

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RAILROAD LINES.

1868.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANIES' LINES FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK, AND WAY PLACES.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6:30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom.....$2 25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Ex. Mail 3 00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express..... 3 00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6:30 and 8 A. M., and 2:00 P. M. for Freehold.
At 6 and 10 A. M., 2, 5:30, and 4:30 P. M. for Trenton.
At 6:30, 8, and 10 A. M., 1, 2:30, 4:30 6, and 11:30 P. M. for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.
At 6:30 and 10 A. M., 1, 2:30, 4:30, 6, and 11:30 P. M. for Florence, Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, and 2 P. for Florence and Riverton.
The 1 and 11:30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry (upper side.)

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line. Fare $3.
At 7:30 and 11 A. M. 2:30, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol. And at 10:15 A. M. for Bristol.
At 7:30 and 11 A. M. 2:30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.
At 7:30 and 10:15 A. M. and 2:30, and 5 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.
At 7:30 and 10:15 A. M. 2:30, 4, 5, and 5 P. M. for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 5 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate Stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, Via Connecting Railway.

At 9:45 A. M., 1:20, 4, 6:30, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City; Fare, $3 25.
At 11:30 P. M. Emigrant Line; Fare, $2.
At 9:45 A. M., 1:20, 4:6:30, and 12 P. M., for Trenton.
At 9:45 A. M., 2, 6:30 and 12 P. M., for Bristol.
At 12 P. M., (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.
The 9:45 A. M., 6:30 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

For Lines leaving Kensington depot take the cars on Third or Fifth streets, at Chesnut, 30 minutes before departure. The cars of Market Street Railway run direct to West Philadelphia Depot. Chesnut and Walnut within one square. On Sundays the Market Street cars will run to connect with the 9:45 A. M. 6:30 and 12 P. M. Lines.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES, FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Lakeshore, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Schooley's Mountain, etc.
At 7:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3:30 P. M. Line connects direct with the Train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.
At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY, (Upper Side.)

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1:20, 3:30, and 5:30 P. M., for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Jacksonport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.
At 7 A. M., 1:30 and 3:30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

11 16 WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD

FALL TIME, TAKING EFFECT NOV. 2, 1868.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut Streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket office N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the Depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ:—

Mail Train	8:00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 10:30 A. M., 1:40, and	9:00 P. M.
Fast Line	11:00 A. M.
Erie Express	11:30 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	3:30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4:00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5:30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8:00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express	10:40 P. M.
Philadelphia Express	12:00 Night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 12 o'clock.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5:00 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	3:10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	8:10 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation	8:30 A. M., 3:40 and 7:10 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express	10:00 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9:10 A. M.
Fast Line	10:30 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12:20 P. M.
Erie Express	4:20 P. M.
Day Express	4:20 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9:40 P. M.

For further information apply to

JOHN VANLEER, Ticket Agent, No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent, No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS, General Superintendent Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Commencing MONDAY, November 23, 1868.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way-Mail Train at 8:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4:00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre de Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11:30 P. M. (Daily) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, and Havre de Grace.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12:00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11:00 A. M., 2:30, 5:00, and 7:00 P. M. The 5:00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 7:00 and 8:10 A. M., 1:30, 4:15, and 7:00 P. M. The 8:10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7:00 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore at 7:25 A. M., Way Mail, 9:35 A. M., Express, 2:25 P. M., Express, 7:25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7:25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre de Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, Chester, and Philadelphia.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. BENNEY, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—WINTER TIME TABLE.—THROUGH AND DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, HARRISBURG, WILLIAMSPORT, AND THE GREAT OIL REGION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, November 23, 1868, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Philadelphia	10:45 P. M.
	" Williamsport	5:15 A. M.
	arrives at Erie	9:50 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Philadelphia	11:50 A. M.
	" Williamsport	8:50 P. M.
	arrives at Erie	10:40 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL	leaves Philadelphia	8:00 A. M.
	" Williamsport	6:30 P. M.
	arrives at Lockhaven	7:45 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Erie	10:55 A. M.
	" Williamsport	12:55 A. M.
	arrives at Philadelphia	10:00 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Erie	6:25 P. M.
	" Williamsport	7:50 A. M.
	arrives at Philadelphia	4:20 P. M.

Mail and Express connect with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad. BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH.

ALFRED L. TYLER, General Superintendent. 11 4

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.—FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT. From foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry). Commencing WEDNESDAY, September 16, 1868.

TRAINS LEAVE AS FOLLOWS.

For Cape May and stations below Millville, 8:15 P. M.

For Millville, Vineland, and intermediate stations 8:15 A. M., 3:15 P. M.

For Bridgeton, Salem, and way stations 8:15 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

For Woodbury at 8:15 A. M., 3:15, 3:30, and 6:00 P. M.

Freight train leaves Camden daily at 12 o'clock noon.

Freight received at second covered wharf above Walnut street, daily.

Freight Delivered No. 238 South Delaware avenue.

WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

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RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

FOR GERMANTOWN,

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9:05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3:15, 3½, 4, 5, 5½, 6:10, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown at 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8:20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8:20 down train, and 3½ and 5½ up trains, will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9:15 A. M., 2, 7, and 10½ P. M.
Leave Germantown at 8:15 A. M., 1, 6, and 9½ P. M.

CHESTNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3½, 5½, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chestnut Hill at 7:10, 8, 9:40, 11:40 A. M., 1:40, 3:40, 5:40, 6:40, 8:40, and 10:40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9:15 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.
Leave Chestnut Hill at 7:50 A. M., 12:40, 5:40, and 9:25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6½, 8:05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 5:40, 7, 7:50, 9, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, and 8½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½ and 7½ P. M.
Leave Norristown at 7 A. M., 8½, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6, 8:05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 6:10, 7½, 8:20, 9½, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6½, and 9 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½ and 7½ P. M.
Leave Manayunk at 7½ A. M., 6 and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent. Depot, Ninth and Green streets.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SUBSISTENCE STORES.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE INDIAN TERRITORY, OFFICE CHIEF COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, FORT GIBSON, C. N., Jan. 21, 1869.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received at the office of the undersigned, at Fort Gibson, C. N., until 12 o'clock M., MONDAY, March 15, 1869, for the delivery of Subsistence Stores, as follows:—

AT FORT GIBSON, CHEROKEE NATION, I. T.

550,000 pounds of Flour.
75,000 pounds of Bacon.
25,000 pounds of Salt.
5,000 gallons of Vinegar.
400 barrels of Pork.

And Corn Meal in such quantities as may be required.

The Flour to be equal in quality to the best XXX brands of the St. Louis market, and put up as follows:—125,000 pounds to be put up in barrels full head lined, and 425 000 pounds to be put up in double sacks, of gunny sacking and cotton sheeting.

The Bacon to be of first quality, and put up as follows:—20,000 pounds in tierces or casks, and 55,000 pounds in gunny sacks of about 125 pounds each.

The Salt to be of good quality, and put up as follows:—10,000 pounds in barrels and 15,000 pounds in double sacks of gunny sacking and cotton sheeting.

The Vinegar to be of best quality, and made of whisky of full strength, and to be put up as follows:—1000 gallons in barrels of good quality, securely hooped, and 4000 gallons to be put up in casks containing not more than 23 gallons each, the casks to be of best quality, painted, and to have four iron and eight hickory hoops on each.

The Pork to be prime mess pork, to be put up securely in good barrels containing 200 pounds each.

The Corn Meal to be of best quality, and put up in barrels or sacks, like the flour, as may be required. The person or persons to whom any award is made must be prepared to execute contracts and give the required bonds at once, and be in readiness to commence the delivery of stores on the 20th day of April, 1869, and to continue the same in such quantities as may be required until the 1st day of December, 1869, at which time the whole amount of the article or articles contracted for must be

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Dedication of the New Hall of the Commercial Exchange To-day.

Addresses by John H. Michener, E. Harper Jeffries, and George L. Buzby, Esqs.

The dedicatory exercises of the new hall of the Commercial Exchange, in the Chamber of Commerce Building, on Second street, between Chestnut and Walnut, attracted a large audience, composed in great part of ladies. Delegations from the leading commercial associations of New York city, Boston, Baltimore, Chicago, Richmond, and other cities were present, by invitation, to participate in the ceremonies. The hall presented a magnificent appearance, and served as the universal theme of conversation while the audience were awaiting the opening of the exercises. The occasion was also enlivened by very artistic music by the Liberty Cornet Band, the members of which, arrayed in gorgeous new uniforms, had the appearance of a battalion of major-generals on a grand field day.

At 12 o'clock the dedicatory ceremonies were opened by a

Prayer by the Rev. George Bringhurst, as follows:—"Lord, Thou hast been our dwelling place in all generations. Before the mountains were brought forth, or ever Thou hadst formed the earth and the world, even from everlasting to everlasting Thou art God. The heavens are Thine, and all the hosts of them; the earth and the fullness thereof, the world, and they that dwell therein: Thy dominion is an everlasting dominion; holy and reverend is Thy name. We worship and glorify Thee, the triune God, and bow in humble submission before Thee, Thou king of kings and lord of lords. We invoke Thy blessing upon this building, this enterprise, and Thy servants connected therewith. May the golden rule be practised by all who tread these courts, and may they do justly, love mercy, and walk humbly with their God. Bless this occasion for the promotion of all which is pure, holy, and useful. Prosper the trade of our nation, preserve the public peace, inspire the press with truth and charity, bless every commercial institution of our city and land, our institutions of learning and benevolence, give us in abundance the fruits of the earth, satisfy the poor with bread, and comfort the afflicted. Pour out Thy spirit upon Thy servants who are with us to-day from abroad, especially be with the members of the Philadelphia Commercial Exchange, convince them of the worth of their souls, and the weight of eternity; make them diligent and serious in their preparation for it; and as they meet in this place day by day may they buy the truth and sell it not. May they, without exception, so live that when the earthly house of this tabernacle is dissolved, they will have a building of God, an house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens; and to the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost will we ascribe blessing, and honor, and glory forever and ever. Amen."

At the conclusion of the prayer the Liberty Cornet Band rendered a piece of music. John H. Michener, Esq., the President of the Commercial Exchange, then appeared, and delivered the following address:—

Address by John H. Michener, Esq.

In response to an invitation from the gentlemen of the Commercial Exchange Association, and whom officially I have the honor to represent, we have this day assembled for the purpose of dedicating to the commercial and manufacturing interests of Philadelphia the magnificent and beautiful hall we now occupy, together with the Chamber of Commerce building in which it is located, and both of which were designed and built expressly for the purposes I have just indicated.

Whilst it is quite true that many of our friends not connected with us are well informed as to the objects of our organization, it is also equally true that many others, including by far the larger portion of the public, and particularly the ladies, are entirely unacquainted with the purposes for which we daily meet. It may therefore at this time not be out of place to allude briefly to its advantages as viewed from the standpoint of business men.

In large cities it is impossible that parties representing the various commercial and industrial pursuits should be confined to any particular locality, but necessarily the reverse, being scattered and widespread throughout the community. In the natural course of trade, and from the fact that each particular branch and each individual is more or less dependent upon another, business interviews become necessary, and intercourse indispensable. It is therefore not unfrequently the case, and particularly in our own city, that miles intervene between the buyer and the seller, the commission merchant and the jobber, or the manufacturer and his agent, who may happen to be located upon either extreme of its limits, and thereby necessitating, when compelled to see each other, the loss of much valuable time when it can least be sacrificed, and frequently a total disappointment, from absence of the party sought for.

The predominant feature of our association, ladies and gentlemen, is to obviate this difficulty. A certain hour of the day is established for high 'Change, when the reports of markets, both at home and abroad, by telegraph or otherwise, as they may be obtained, are daily read by the secretary, previous to which time the members have gathered upon the floor from all sections of the city to buy and sell from or to each other, and to interchange views upon the state of trade and business generally. Thus we are enabled each day to meet with the various parties with whom we trade, and in an hour or two to transact more business than was formerly done in a whole day by remaining at our stores and warehouses; and thus it is that the energies and the resources of individuals are concentrated and rendered the more effective in competition with those not embraced in the membership.

There are many other advantages that naturally arise from such a combination of interests for the attainment of a common good, and which engender a powerful influence in favor of our locality, both at home and abroad, and aid materially in procuring such laws and regulations as may be found necessary for the benefit of trade generally.

I shall pass these by, however, and endeavor to explain to you the necessities for, with the origin and completion of, this building.

For several years past it has become quite apparent, from the steady and rapid growth of our association (which is quite comprehensive in its character, excluding none whose mercantile and social standing in the community would seem to warrant their admission, but comprising all branches of trade and commerce within our jurisdiction), that the quarters we had so long occupied were entirely too contracted and limited, in space, convenience and facilities, for its accommodation, and that we must therefore eventually enlarge our sphere of action or retrograde from the proud and important position, as a mercantile organization, we had already attained.

With these views, and in order to meet the exigencies of the future, and to provide for the natural expansion of trade incident to a large city like ours, a number of enterprising gentlemen, merchants connected with our organization, secured the site upon which this building is located (and upon which then stood the old "Penn, or slate-roof mansion," celebrated as the residence of Wm. Penn and otherwise historically connected with this locality), obtained a charter from the Legislature of our State for the purpose, and under the title of Chamber of Commerce formed within ourselves a stock company, proceeding at once to the work for which we were incorporated, and which you to-day behold so successfully wrought to completion.

The contract for the building was awarded to John Crump, Esq., of Philadelphia, the well-known architect and builder, who, beside projecting and completing many of the handsome structures that beautify and adorn our city, including the noble building now occupied by that loyal and patriotic institution, the Union League, has recently been further complimented by the adoption (upon the part of the commission appointed for the purpose), of plans furnished by him for the new buildings of the War Department at Washington, soon to be erected at a cost of several million dollars.

As you doubtless perceive, Mr. Crump has completed his contract with the Chamber of Commerce in a most substantial and workmanlike manner, and with entire satisfaction to the committee of gentlemen who have supervised its construction.

The whole building is heated by means of the improved steam-heating apparatus of Andrews, Harrison & Co., including two Harrison boilers of fourteen horse power each. The work is done neatly and substantially, and gives the most satisfactory evidence of a perfect success.

The room we occupy, as I have already indicated, is intended solely for the use of the Commercial Exchange, and is especially adapted to their wants. The rostrum and furniture are also, in design and finish, the production of Mr. Crump. The frescoing, a most striking and beautiful feature of the hall, with appropriate emblematic designs, including those of Commerce, Navigation, Industry, and Agriculture, tastefully sketched upon the ceiling and walls, is the production of Messrs. Walter & Boulsy.

The gas fixtures were manufactured by Cornelius & Baker, and, as usual, reflect great credit upon that enterprising firm.

The plumbing, which is of an unusual character, has been most satisfactorily completed by McFetridge & Brown, successors to Wright & Hunter, and the curtains and hangings by the well-known firm of Sheppard, Van Harlingen & Arrison. The best skilled artisans and mechanics have been employed in the various departments, and the whole work is of the most complete and satisfactory character.

I have thus given you an outline of the inception and completion of this beautiful structure, referring more particularly to that portion of the building to be occupied by the Commercial Exchange, for the twofold purpose of making you familiar with what we conceive to be an important feature in the future history of the trade and commerce of our city, and thus publicly to express to you our unqualified approbation of the successful and satisfactory completion of the work by the various parties having it in charge.

Another piece of music was then given, after which came the following

Address by E. Harper Jeffries, Esq.

Ladies and Gentlemen:—Some fifteen years ago twelve gentlemen connected with the flour and grain trade of this city met at the residence of Mr. Henry Budd, and there interchanged views respecting the propriety and feasibility of founding an exchange where sales could be made of flour, grain, and seeds. From this private conference sprung the "Corn Exchange Association" of Philadelphia. Colonel William B. Thomas, a large manufacturer of flour, and a highly esteemed citizen, was elected the first President of this organization.

Its history from that date is familiar to most of you. As years rolled on it grew in numbers, in influence, and in vital importance to the trade of the city, until now in this our day it embraces in its membership more than five hundred firms. Its usefulness and influence were largely increased by the admission of representatives from all branches of trade—shippers, railroad companies, manufacturers, provision dealers, banks, bankers, etc., and when thus comprehending every feature of the business interests of our city, the more comprehensive title of Commercial Exchange became a necessity. Its popularity among the active business men of the community has been stimulated, and, per consequence, greatly added to its usefulness as the organized centre of Philadelphia trade.

It is such an association as ours that infuses into a community an active, progressive spirit, that concentrates the energy of our eight hundred thousand population, and makes this actively felt in the far West, in the remote South, and, indeed, all along those avenues of trade which have an outlet at tide water.

Even across the Atlantic the importance of Philadelphia's trade is now sufficiently recognized by a sagacious English firm to justify them in establishing a permanent line of four steamers, running regularly between Liverpool and our city.

It is not my purpose to eulogize the character of the thorough man of business, nor to draw invidious comparisons between those engaged in trade and others who till the soil or adopt other avocations in either professional or industrial life. But we all know that to buy or sell on 'Change is the work of a moment, and takes fewer words than I use in my feeble way of explaining the process. "I take it," or "It is yours," closes the contract as fully and unalterably and inexorably as though the transaction was reduced to writing on parchment. Thus, in an instant sales involving thousands of dollars in amount momentarily occur; and it is so rare a thing for either party to prove delinquent, that amazement and contempt follow any failure to fulfil the brief agreement in buying or selling. In all ages and all countries the merchant has been ambitious to attain "gilt-edged" prominence for his name. And whether it is the Asiatic selling his silks and spices from the panniers of the camel's back, the savage of the Western Hemisphere closing out his pack of furs, or the cultivated man of business operating in the commercial centres of Europe or the United States, each keeps uppermost in thought the talismanic word, the foundation of all business success and prosperity, INTEGRITY.

Cramped for room in the building over the way, (known the city over as the "Corn Exchange," a few wealthy and public-spirited business men conceived the idea of erecting a structure commensurate with the growth and importance of our association. To their energy, aided by the liberality of friends, do we owe the erection of this magnificent building. We can now boast of a 'Change where merchants "most do congregate" equal in capacity and grandeur to any in this Union or Europe, and whilst we should be proud of this Temple of Commerce, as an ornament to our noble city and a substantial and elegant monument of the thrift of its merchants, manufacturers, and shippers, let it likewise be our pride that no transactions within its walls shall ever tarnish the fair name now so universally accorded us in rival commercial cities.

The history of our association is not only the history of commerce, of progress, but of liberality which has been exemplified in contributions to charitable objects. When the cry of starvation came from across the waters, our members sent food to the famishing operatives of the Green Isle. When a great part of the flourishing city of Portland, Maine, was laid in ashes, its people received a munificent sum from our association. When the great fire from coal oil occurred in our own city, and at the boiler explosion in Sansom street, where a number of persons perished in the flames, our Corn Exchange members, as usual, opened their purse-strings and contributed to the families of the sufferers.

Thirty thousand dollars was raised by the relief fund to distribute among the wives and families of our brave soldiers in the front.

Our expenditures on the regiments in the field and for their loved ones at home exceeded one hundred thousand dollars.

These gifts prove the generous impulses of our members; that, although wrapt in business pursuits, they have not forgot the distress and suffering of the worthy.

These tattered battle-flags of the Corn Exchange Regiment, the assets of our patriotism, silently echo the loyalty of our noble organization at that dark period when the life of the nation was in jeopardy; and though many a gallant spirit never returned to receive the plaudits of the association under whose auspices he went forth to battle, still we have now in our midst, perhaps in this hall at the present time, many a maimed warrior whose bosom swells with pride at the part taken in the heroic struggle which eventuated in establishing on an indestructible basis an unfettered commerce, over which floats one flag—a flag first unfolded to the winds of heaven in Philadelphia, and protecting a people who are all free, from the St. Lawrence to the Rio Grande and from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

Another instrumental piece was given, and the exercises were then brought to a close by the following

Oration by George L. Buzby, Esq.

The spirit of co-operation exercises controlling influence in this the nineteenth century. In all ages men have combined their energies for the attainment of some common end, but, in earlier times mainly for aggressive purposes. Armies were raised and wars waged. Force alone was respected, and honest industry too generally despised. But the warrior has ceased to be the central figure of every group. The field of commercial enterprise is more inviting than the field of battle. Though wars have not ceased, nor perhaps ever shall cease, it is still true that the daring spirits which once found congenial employment in the perils of the fight now find more fitting occupation in the vast industrial enterprises of our day. These demand for their successful accomplishment the union of many minds and many fortunes. Co operation builds our great railroads, lays Atlantic cables, and rears great factories. Working downward from these conspicuous examples, it displays itself in societies for the benefit of every class of citizens and variety of occupation. Commercial Exchanges and Boards of Trade arise. Urged onward by the spirit of the time, we assemble here to-day in this new and splendid hall.

The growth of the Commercial Exchange of Philadelphia has been eloquently portrayed by the gentlemen who have preceded me. From every department of business we are daily receiving accessions to our number. Our institution becomes more and more the true exponent of the commercial interests of our city. It is to us, therefore, that these, in all their breadth and scope, have a right to look for encouragement and support.

We have not, then, done all that we should in making this hall a place for the purchase and sale of merchandise. To us is committed the maintenance of the reputation and general interests of our city. These we must vindicate on every proper occasion. Philadelphia is, especially, a great manufacturing city. Foreign commerce wears so splendid an appearance, and so obtrusively confronts the eye, that those far mightier interests comprised in domestic manufactures are apt to be underrated. Yet every thinking mind must recognize the superior stability of wealth amassed by the application of a multiform industry to the resources of our own locality and country. Upon the development of these, foreign commerce itself can alone rely for permanence and growth. Great Britain owes her vast maritime trade to them. Her limited European territory and inadequate supplies of home-grown food would scarcely invest her with the ownership of a single vessel, had not her treasures of coal and iron made her the workshop of the world and all nations her debtors. Her fabrics fill her ships and enrich their owners. We are prosecuting manufactures upon a great and successful scale. Their gross amount is no less surprising than their endless variety. They are said to be more diversified than those of any city in the world. Their accumulating surplus seeks an outlet. Our great river is our natural highway; its ability to float any number of the largest ships is no longer questioned. Whilst the majestic Delaware flows along our city front, the no less useful Schuylkill offers its aid in the transportation of our merchandise. Our iron arms reach far and wide to grasp the products of the interior. Thus we are meeting the requirements of every phase of commercial activity. The reward of our efforts is found in the concentration of 100,000 houses and a population of 800,000 souls upon our city's broad domain.

But whilst we confess the superior importance of a traffic based upon home industry, and believe in a tariff for its judicious protection, we zealously advocate the promotion of the trade of Philadelphia with foreign countries. That trade is steadily increasing, and arrangements now in progress will largely expand it.

In the presence of so many friends from various quarters, we cannot with propriety dilate upon themes especially bearing upon our interests as Philadelphians, nor need we so restrict ourselves. For still advancing our claims, we assert that it is the province of this association not only to buy and sell and to consider the general trading interests of our city, but also to weigh well questions which touch us all as citizens of these United States. Your minds will readily revert to the proposed resumption of specie payments, as one of these. More than two years ago this body passed upon this subject the following resolutions, which, when read before the National Board of Trade, lately convened in Cincinnati, received merited applause:—

Resolved, That specie payments can only be permanently resumed when abundant crops, successful industry, and the restoration of political harmony, shall have given us the means to draw gold hither, and keep it among us.

Resolved, That premature resumption will prove a curse and not a blessing.

The opinions embodied in these resolutions are held by you in undiminished force to-day. In them you have drawn a broad line of distinction between the power of mere legislative decrees and that of the Omnipotent Creator, who can alone bless our country with favorable seasons and fruitful harvests. You recognize the simple fact that labor working everywhere in harmony throughout our great country, is the indispensable agent of substantial prosperity and financial reform. There is a great variety of plans offered for the amendment of our currency and banking systems. With rare exceptions, they would embarrass trade and make matters worse. A masterly inactivity is what we most require. The proposition so frequently made, that the national treasury and banks should hoard their gold, is a direct confession of inability, for an indefinite period, to resume specie payments. We dare not permit gold to flow without restraint whither the wants of trade may call it. By interposing the barrier of law against its dispersion, and so gathering an imposing pile of the precious metal, we timidly hope that confidence will be created in our ability permanently to pay it out when artificial restraints shall have been removed. But we forget that foreign eyes are fixed upon our glittering store. Men abroad hold our obligations, and shrewdly calculate our means. If they perceive no real growth in wealth on which to base resumption; if they see that we are still unable to deal with Europe upon equal terms, that the balance of trade still rules against us, how long would the foreign holders of $850,000,000 of American securities leave us in possession of our cherished gold? The withdrawal of a minute fraction of this sum would dissipate our illusions in a moment. Even if our own people should forbear to ask for gold, would foreigners be equally considerate? And what in that case would become of resumption?

Many of our merchants engaged in foreign trade are apt to regard this subject with eyes turned exclusively abroad. In their anxiety to restore a specie equilibrium between this country and Europe, they ignore the vastly greater importance of our domestic commerce, and the necessity of securing it from wanton disturbance. They seem unmindful of the inseparable connection between their own interests and those of the people at large. No cry has ever come up from these patient workers in behalf of contraction of the currency and early resumption of specie payments. These have been strenuously contended for in political circles and in the interest of a few. But the people know, in spite of the profoundest reasoning on finance, that these measures strike down to the very roots of their comfort and prosperity. They know you cannot wound these without annihilating every scheme for resumption. Labor, persistent labor, labor encouraged by law, not thwarted and depressed, can alone amass the wealth on which to base resumption. That labor applied to our fields, our mines, our factories, and our warehouses, should be aided, not dismayed. Distract, confuse, and alarm the people, and growing poverty must be the result.

Why should not gold be a purchasable commodity for export as well as cotton and flour, and continue stripped of its power to convulse the entire business of the country whenever a few millions are sent abroad? You say its price fluctuates. So does that of cotton, flour, and every other article. The cessation of secret sales of gold by the Treasury Department will bring its fluctuations within the same limit and range that apply to other articles.

This is not the time to discuss this subject in detail, but its importance will justify a few additional remarks. One of the curious, not profitable, discussions of the day turns upon the amount of currency per head requisite for the proper transaction of business. Here the financial doctors widely disagree, their estimates ranging from $5 to $30 per head. The information they bring us from England, France, and other European countries upon this point is unsatisfactory and discrepant. Many reason upon this topic as if they thought the coat that fits a lad of fourteen must needs be large enough for him at twenty. It is the desire of some to give the country the very smallest possible amount of circulating medium. They imitate penurious parents, who grudging their children all beyond the means of the barest subsistence, and thus starving the development of both body and soul, plique themselves upon their economy. A *regime* like this is not adapted to the wants of a young and growing nation. It may please usurers that the currency should be small in amount and hard to get, but the enterprise of a vigorous people upon a new continent demands an ample machinery of circulation. Contraction of the currency has been tried and emphatically rejected. Those who urge it should connect with it a reduction in the rate of interest upon the public debt, and a scaling down of private debts to figures commensurate with the appreciation of the currency. When Great Britain, vexed by this same question of resumption after the close of the Napoleonic wars, summoned Mr. Alexander Baring before a Parliamentary committee for the sake of such suggestions as his great experience in trade might furnish, that gentleman stated that the amount of currency in any country was a matter of small importance when once values had become adjusted thereto. It was the interference with it that gave rise to trouble. The horror with which some people regard the greenback would have in it an element of the ludicrous, were it not that the fantastics tricks they wish to play with it produce confusion and distress.

No set of men, whether in Congress or out of it, can ever accurately or wisely determine what amount of currency is wanted by the country. The operation of a Free Banking law will solve the problem. Supply and demand would then assume their just relations to each other. Our national bonds furnish an admirable security for the circulation thus to be issued. Our people would cease to be harassed with fears for the diminution or enlargement of the currency at every session of Congress.

Nor, indeed, is there anything so attractive in the old system of specie payments as to warrant great losses by currency contraction or otherwise in our haste to return to it. It has never been in the past anything more than a system of connivances. It is a make-believe that specie exists where we know there is little or none of it. So long as nobody asks for it all is well; but the hue and cry of a mob close the doors of our banks in a few hours. Nor should these institutions be severely blamed for this. It is not in the framework of their organization, nor in their mode of business, that they should be able to meet all their liabilities suddenly on demand. It is unreasonable to expect they should be always ready to redeem at once their circulation and deposits. Can we justly ask it of them, when even in specie-paying times the great bulk of their deposits is received in the form of paper money only? Conscious of the false position in which the unreasonable exactions of the law have placed them, the banks have always been sensitively alive to the diminution of their stock of specie through any extraordinary demand. At such times they have been obliged to retaliate upon the community by a curtailment of accommodations so sudden and severe as to inflict a degree of suffering and disaster out of all proportion to the comparatively paltry sums of gold they sought to save. We must, for our own preservation, cease to impose upon the banks obligations impossible of fulfilment. They should not be left so vulnerable as they have been by runs upon them for specie by panic-stricken fellow citizens, or demands upon them for it from abroad. Heretofore they and we have been tremblingly subservient to the great moneyed institutions and capitalists of Europe. Whenever it has suited their necessities or caprice to withdraw from us a few millions in gold, our whole commercial fabric has been shaken to the centre. Eight times in sixty-four years, says Robert J. Walker, has our system of specie payments exploded, causing general ruin and distress. To struggle back to it with enforced haste and much suffering, only to experience eight years later a new collapse, is not a cheering prospect. Financial science must yield a better result than this before any great eagerness can be excited in the masses of our people for resumption.

Another theme to which your attention has been and will be called is the railroad system of our country. It is said a period of fifty years was required in Great Britain to mature a perfect system for the carriage of passengers by lines of stages. If this be true of the British isles, it is evident that great as has been our railroad expansion within the past few years, it is still in its infancy. From East to West we have heretofore mainly laid our rails, and are now spanning the broad continent with them. But in the new era into which our country is passing, many a line will run from North to South. An iron reticulation will cover the entire face of the United States. Step by step with its progress will arise questions of great importance to the welfare and prosperity of our people. The greatest freedom in the use of these roads will be necessary. The same car will leave any point and travel to any other point without obstruction over all connecting links of road. For the transit of passengers and freight boundary lines of sister States must be practically obliterated. No restrictions of a petty or local character must be imposed upon the free circulation of our people and their commodities.

There are not a few who think a railroad company should simply furnish tracks and motive power, and the public have the preference against the company in placing freight cars on the track. It is claimed that our right to use a railroad should be as perfect as that we exercise upon a common turnpike. We will not discuss that question here. This and others will have your consideration and expression of opinion hereafter. You have already given the sanction of your approval to the enactment of a Free Railroad law by our Legislature, and will always be found on the side of the largest liberty to the movements of our domestic trade.

Leaving railroads, we may briefly touch upon another matter of general interest. An effort has been made to incorporate the telegraphic with the postal service of the United States. In justification of this project, it is said that better management and cheaper rates will be secured thereby. The genius of our institutions is hostile to the assumption by the General Government of business which can be transacted by the people. It is probable that stockholders and directors of telegraphic lines will not be unmindful of the hint they have received, but will reduce their charges in conformity with the demands of the public, whilst securing a fair remuneration for themselves.

Another subject may still be alluded to as pertinent to this occasion and to your vocation as business men. Whether any rate at all should be fixed by law for the use of money, and if fixed, what that rate should be, are questions frequently discussed. In countries possessed of vast accumulations of capital and therefore the creditor nations of the world, there is a disposition to relax restraints and do away with usury laws. Where capital is in the hands of comparatively few, legal rates have always been established by government. There is reason to believe that this distinction in policy will always exist. Free trade in money will be brought about as free trade in merchandise will be. A wide-spread accumulation of domestic fabrics will produce the one, and a general diffusion of capital in large amounts the other.

A minor aspect of this subject has been presented in the proposition to make the legal rate of interest in Pennsylvania seven per cent. It is certainly desirable that capital should find the same inducement to seek Philadelphia as it does her sister cities; but it is not wholly clear that a rate of six per cent. is not equally

availing for this purpose. As an element of cost, a saving of one per cent. in interest enters into the fabrication of every article. It cheapens production. The question therefore arises whether, in a market where all reasonable demands for money are supplied at six per cent., the superior cheapness of money does not invite the establishment of factories of every kind. These in their turn create capital, and help to keep down the rate of interest. At all events, six per cent. seems not to have inflicted any visible injury upon Philadelphia. Upon this point you must be the arbiters.

From these brief allusions, we learn how wide is the range of topics which engage the attention of the man of business. His occupations lead him to the consideration of the deepest problems of statesmanship and finance. His eyes see and his hands grasp the ends of the earth. The revolving seasons first proclaim to him the dearth or abundance of every land. Changes in foreign governments and their commercial laws are first known to him. The social habits of all peoples and their every want, even to the minutest, are conned and learned by note by this vigilant observer. He presses into his service every art and science. Steam, in all its manifold applications, and electricity, with its more subtle and wondrous powers, are his obedient slaves. The spirit of mercantile adventure has explored our entire planet. It prompted the voyages of Christopher Columbus, Vasco de Gama, Drake, and Magellan. Mercantile enterprise is changing the face of the globe.

That men of such executive ability must and should have commanding influence is not to be questioned. The legislation of our country will more and more reveal that influence. The recent organization of a National Board of Trade effectively concentrates it.

Familiar acquaintance with the principles of commerce and finance, demanding, as it does, much intellectual exercise, implies a large capacity for the enjoyment of the elegant arts. These have ever found in men of business munificent patrons. When Athens shone in her greatest splendor, and architecture, sculpture, painting, and poetry made her most attractive—when the wisest philosophers and most accomplished scholars resorted thither, and looked upon her beauty with delight, it was then in the culmination of her intellect, that her streets were most thronged with merchants and her wharves crowded with ships. Her fleets were sailing in every sea, and her enterprise felt in the most distant regions. The Acropolis, crowned with majestic buildings, whose crumbling ruins exact our admiration to-day, was not more an evidence of Athenian excellence in art than of prosperous trade. The cultivated Greek knew how to blend the pursuit of philosophy and art with the avocations of the merchant. Plato sold oil in Egypt and Aristotle kept a druggist shop on a street in Athens.

Passing down the course of time to the close of the middle ages, our attention is arrested by the illustrious family of Medici, which supplied to Italy from her own blood three generations of distinguished merchants. Among these were Cosmo, surnamed the Great, and Lorenzo the Magnificent. Their power was felt throughout Italy and in foreign States. Nobles sought alliance with the family. The State leaned upon them for counsel and support. The wealth of many argosies flowed into their coffers, and issued thence in streams of princely generosity and daring enterprise.

And here in our own city we can boast of honorable names. From the ceiling of this hall look down upon us the features of Stephen Girard. Sagacious, charitable, public spirited, and enterprising, his life commands our praise and deserves our imitation.

As a means of giving the business men of Philadelphia their proper place and influence, this Commercial Exchange is of no trifling importance. A spirit of fraternity has marked every step of its progress, and it may be reasonably hoped will continue to the end. Personal antipathies and petty rivalries disappear under the beneficent influence of daily intercourse. Genial sympathy and cordial co-operation supply their place. Upon the basis of this healthy moral tone we build a sound judgment of public measures and commercial necessities. Integrity and common sense lead their possessor on to wealth, and in their train follow the purest manners and the highest appreciation of the elegant in literature and art.

Thus the rounded man, symmetrical and complete, a combination of executive ability with finished mental culture, is found in the developed man of business. And here, in this spacious hall, is a college for the making of such men. Let us be true to the principles which have heretofore governed us, and our success shall be equal to the fullest measure of our hopes.

DRY GOODS.

1869. CENTRAL 1869.

CLOTH EMPORIUM.

Men's Coatings, Fancy Cassimeres, Black Cloths, Black Doeskins, Boys' Goods,

Ladies' Cloakings, Mixed Cloths, Plain Cloths, Fancy Cloths, Opera Cloths,

Spring Weight Velveteens, Super Quality.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER respectfully announce that during the season now opening they propose to offer the largest stock and most attractive assortment of all kinds of Cloths that they have ever offered. Being determined to make our house the Central Emporium for this description of goods, we have collected for the present season every desirable style and make of Cloths that the market presents for

Ladies', Men's, and Boys' Wear.

Our stock of Ladies' Cloakings in particular is very extensive, and bought at the manufacturers' lowest cash rates. It will be to the interest of all who intend to buy this kind of goods during the coming season to call on us, as we offer by far the largest assortment to be found, and at prices that cannot be surpassed anywhere.

We invite dealers, both city and country, to examine our stock, as our prices are as low as the same goods can be sold in whole packages by any wholesale house, while we offer many styles that are confined exclusively to ourselves.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,

CENTRAL CLOTH EMPORIUM,

Corner EIGHTH and MARKET,

PHILADELPHIA.

H. STEEL & SON

Have Now Open a Very Large and Very Cheap Stock of

BLACK SILKS,
BLACK LUSTRINE SILKS,
BLACK GRO DU RHINES,
BLACK TAFFETAS,
BLACK GRAIN SILKS.

THE BEST $2 GRO GRAINS IN THE CITY.

Black Gro Grains, 25 inches wide, $2.
Very Coarse Grain Gro Grains, $2.
Very Rich Gro Grains, $2 25, $2·50, $2 62.

28-Inch Gro Grain, $2·75.

Satin-faced Gro Grains, $3, $3·25, $3·50, $4.
Finest Gro Grains imported, $5, $6, $7, $8, $9.

Colored Dress Silks, New and Choice Spring Colors.

A great variety of qualities, from $1 75 to $6.

NOS. 713 AND 715 NORTH TENTH ST.,

11 PHILADELPHIA.

DRY GOODS.

123. STILL ALIVE. 123.

EPSTEIN & HAINES

Again in the Field, at the Old Stand,

No. 123 North NINTH Street,

ABOVE ARCH.

Having Failed,

Have survived, and will fight it out on the same line, if it takes a lifetime. Will open on TUESDAY, March 2, with $30,000 worth of

Bankrupt Dry Goods and Notions,

And will offer the following goods under our old motto, never to be undersold, the greatest bargains since the panic of 1857:—

Muslins, Linens, Towels, Towellings,
Table Linens, Napkins, Flannels,
Hosiery, Gloves, Kid Gloves,
Dress Goods, Black Alpacas,
Chintzes, Ginghams, Cloths,
Cassimeres, White Goods,
Hdkfs., Underwear for
Ladies and Gents, and
A large stock of Notions.

All will be sold at a ruinous loss to somebody.

Our friends in the retail dry goods business say they have been making great profits on goods since we have been closed up, and are very sorry to hear we are going to open, as we make and regulate the prices for Dry Goods.

We also return our sincere thanks to our friends in the retail business for waiting on our creditors to pay them if they would not sign for us to go on.

PERPETUAL MOTION IN CHEAP AND GOOD GOODS AT LOW PRICES!
IMPOSITION HATED!
OPPOSITION COURTED!
COMPARISON INVITED!
COMPETITION DEFIED!
THE VALUE ALWAYS GIVEN IN EXCHANGE FOR YOUR MONEY!

We are bound to make ours the livest Dry Goods House in Philadelphia. Small profits, quick sales, and one low price, and turn the nimble sixpence often, is the corner-stone of this cheap store.

EPSTEIN & HAINES,

No. 123 North NINTH Street,

ABOVE ARCH,

31 mwfstrp REGULATORS OF PRICES.

MILLIKEN'S

LINEN STORE,

No. 828 ARCH STREET.

NEW LINEN DRESSES,

NEW AND BEAUTIFUL

PRINTED

LINEN CAMBRICS,

Received by last Steamer from Europe.

1869—COMPETITION PRICES!!

UP TOWN—LIGHT EXPENSES!!

OUR CUSTOMERS THE GAINERS!!

Goods delivered in all parts of the city carefully and free of charge.

SPECIALTIES JUST OPENED.

Rich Black Silks,
Superb Silk Poplins,
Spring Delaines and Calicoes,
Cassimeres, Table Linens, Napkins, Etc.

Ladies can ride to our door from any part of the city, and we assure them it will more than compensate them in one visit and purchase.

JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,

N. E. Cor. EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN,

2 12 PHILADELPHIA.

NEW GOODS FOR THIS WEEK.

COOPER & CONARD,

S. E. Corner of NINTH and MARKET.

American Gros Grain Silks, $2·25.
Case 11-4 Huguenot Sheetings.
Cases Water-Proofs, $1 and $1·25.
Black Poplin Cashmere, $1.
Striped Ginghams, Browns, Blues, etc.
Striped Poplins, all colors, 35 cents.
Corded and Striped Piques.
50 dozen Fringed Towels, cheap, 25 cents.
Neat Black Check Ginghams, 37½ cents.
Black Satins, Biss, $2 to $3.
Two lots Spring Shawls.
Cheap Balbriggan Hosiery
63 pieces Shirtings and Prints.
23 pieces Cloths, Cassimeres, etc. 1 7 3m

WATCHES.

WATCHES.

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,

Manufacturers and Importers,

No. 13 South SIXTH Street.

21 mwsfrp Manufactory, No. 22 S. FIFTH St.

COAL.

WILLIAM W. ALTER,

LEHIGH COAL,

Also, Lorberry and Locust Mountain.

Depot, No. 957 North NINTH Street,

Below Girard Avenue. [1 30 1M13

Office, Cor. SIXTH and SPRING GARDEN.

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Grandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at F. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chestnut. 8 26